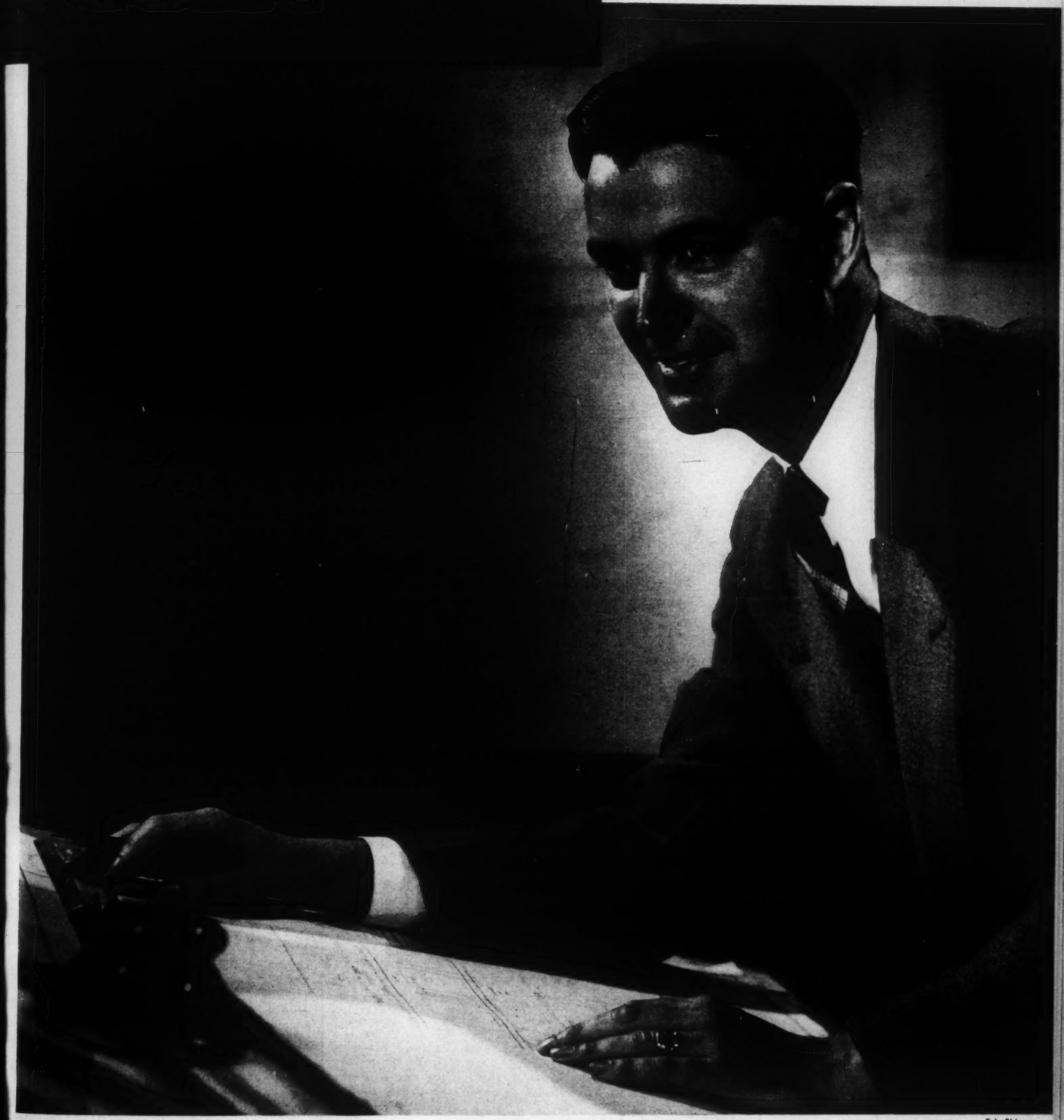
# SATURDAY NIGHT


## FRENCH SEE NO EARLY WAR

### MICHAEL BARKWAY WRITES FROM PARIS


AUGUST 14, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 45

—Eric Skipsey

TROUBLE-SHOOTER: *Engineer Jack Kendrick of "Project British Columbia."*

10c


*Your Shape Reflects Your Temperament* — Page 10

*West Coast Is Busy in Greatest Boom* — Page 34

# AROUND THE HOME

## HOME-MADE JARDINIERE

TINS OF VARIOUS SIZES (LIDS REMOVED), NESTED. PAINT OR ENAMEL, PLACE GRAVEL ON BOTTOM OF TINS TO ASSIST DRAINAGE FROM POT.

SHOULD NOT FIT TOO TIGHTLY AROUND TREE. WIDTH OF SEAT 16". SLATS OF DRESSED INCH LUMBER. UPRIGHTS 2 x 4. CONNECTING PIECES 2x2. FACE BOARD, THIN PLYWOOD. SMALL CRIBBING NEXT TO TREE TO SUPPORT UPRIGHTS AND CROSS PIECES.

## HASSOCK FROM BUTTER BOX

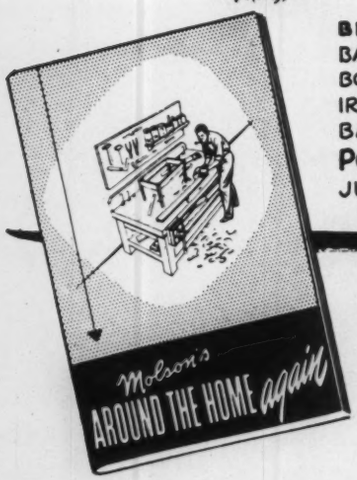
LINE WITH CHINTZ OR WALLPAPER. ATTACH LID WITH HINGES. PAD TOP WITH LAYERS OF COTTON. COVER WITH CHINTZ, IMITATION LEATHER OR CLOTH TO MATCH DRAPES.

## SILHOUETTE PAINTING

PLACE GLASS OVER PICTURE TO BE TRACED. DRAW WITH INDIA INK IN BOLD OUTLINE. WHEN DRY, COVER BACK WITH HEAVY WHITE CARDBOARD. BIND WITH BLACK TAPE.

BE *SURE* CAMP FIRE IS OUT!

BEFORE BUILDING FIRE, CUT SODS AND ROLL THEM BACK. DIG OUT EARTH FOR FIRE PIT. BE SURE BOTTOM IS EARTH OR ROCK. ACROSS SODS PLACE IRON RODS OR GREEN SAPLINGS. AFTER - ROLL BACK SODS TO SMOTHER EMBERS - AND POUR ON PAIL OR TWO OF WATER JUST TO BE SAFE.




**NEW BOOKLET** You'll find more information on these and many other interesting ideas in the booklet "Around the Home *Again*", just published. Write for your copy to Tom Gard, c/o MOLSON'S (ONTARIO) LIMITED, P.O. Box 490, Adelaide St. Station, Toronto.

## Tom Gard's Note Book

August — the month of picnics! Each weekend we try to have something special planned for the whole family — an overnight, if we are at the cottage and weather will permit, or a trip to some picnic area if we are home. Such excursions should be enjoyed by all young Canadians with such excellent beauty spots so close at hand.

It becomes the duty of every adult to learn and to teach safety measures with camp fires if this heritage is to be protected. Each year careless people cause serious losses through forest fires. At this time of year, when our forests are often tinder dry, cooking fires or camp fires should be built on solid rock or right out in the open on packed earth. Embers have been known to smoulder for days and travel many feet underground before they break to the surface if the earth is laden with decaying roots and bits of wood. If a large flat rock is not handy, the Gards use rolls of sod to form the sides of the fireplace and carry the weight of the cooking utensils.

### *Silhouettes*

My teen-aged daughter is painting interesting silhouettes on glass and framing them with cardboard and black binding tape. She does a good job of it, too.

Son Jimmy, not to be outdone by his sister, brought home a set of "tin-can" jardinieres he had made during the craft period at his boys' camp. They were painted and ready for immediate use in his mother's "window" garden.

### *Foot Rest*

When I sit down to relax and put my feet up this winter, it will be with the aid of a new hassock made from a butter box. After completing the record holders for the children in the spring, I promised myself a well padded foot rest before the snow arrived. Just the finishing touches remain. The top has been carefully padded and covered with bright durable plastic. (All that remains to be done is complete the pattern being made with decorative tacks.)

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## BEHIND THE SCENES

**Cover:** An important personality in the West Coast boom is handsome, young engineer **Jack Kendrick,** Assistant Manager of "Project British Columbia," Aluminum Company of Canada's huge development in the bush. Native of BC, he is typical of the enthusiastic young men behind the vast expansion, of which most top government planners and businessmen can as yet see no end. See Pp. 35 and 39.—*Photo by Eric Skipsey.*

**Watch for These:** Ask a bold question, get a bold answer. Next week SATURDAY NIGHT tackles "Who are Canada's seven greatest preachers?" The top nominees were chosen by members of the clergy in various denominations across the country for SN's Religion Editor John Dunlop, who is Supervisor of Religious Broadcasts for the CBC.

■ Business articles will include a report from Paris by Associate Editor Michael Barkway on Franco-Canadian trade.

■ Could you hold your own on a high-brow quiz show? Then try the questions *missed* by the experts on Canada's coast-to-coast "Now I Ask You" this season. We'll list them — with answers — next week.

■ If you have two blue-eyed parents, better take it easy out in the sun. This and other important hints are given in the World of Women story: "Sunlight—Friend or Foe."

■ Robert Francis, Vancouver writer just back from Australia, tells what sort of times the sister Dominion, 50 years old this year, is enjoying.

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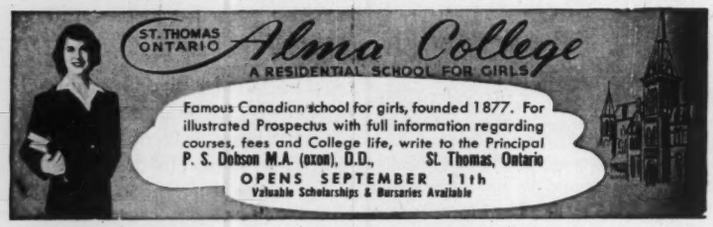
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# OTTAWA VIEW

## SEAWAY POLICY

THE CABINET had its best-attended meeting in weeks, and the accumulated agenda required the **PM** to make the best of the few days before he began his fast tour of the west. As expected, the St. Lawrence project was on the agenda. The Government apparently doesn't intend to let the matter drag along, but it's taking its next steps cautiously. A committee from the Cabinet has been formed, and after working over the reports of a group from several departments (which has been studying the whole program for some time), will recommend Government policy on the matter.

The idea of an all-Canadian project has had a great deal of public support which has been reinforced from time to time by Ministers' statements. But the Government is not prepared to commit itself to that policy yet. Further U.S. action, if it doesn't take the form of "Foreign Aid," may now be hoped for.

## NATO MEETING

THE North Atlantic Council will be meeting in Ottawa about Sept. 18 and is expected to last from a week to 10 days. Officials haven't too much time to prepare the city for an influx of over 500 people. These will include member nations' Defence, Foreign Affairs and Finance Ministers, along with their secretarial staffs and advisors. **H. O. Moran,** Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the External Affairs Department, has been given the job of coordinating arrangements.

## ARMS PROBLEM

DEFENCE MINISTER **Brooke Claxton** went to the Washington talks on arms standardization with the intention of "doing everything possible to achieve the greatest measure of agreement." He hoped to talk to British Defence Minister Emanuel Shinwell and U.S. Army Secretary Frank Pace into agreeing on a standard size for the rifle, but failing that, at least to prevent the rift from spreading to other weapons.

The pre-conference decision to stop shipping military equipment to other NATO forces could be construed as a bargaining move, but it was more a reflection of the problem Canada faces in equipping her own forces. Tooling up to produce new equipment is an expensive business, and the important question is whether it is worth it to supply Canadian forces alone. The alternative is to buy equipment from the U.S. If we could be sure of orders for U.S. type equipment from the States, or for delivery abroad, the decision to produce some of it ourselves wouldn't be hard to reach. Different weapon sizes for Britain and the U.S. reduce the chances of this assurance considerably.

Before the Defence Production Department goes much further in considering what types of U.S. equipment we can produce here, it's necessary that a decision be made — one way or the other — on weapon sizes. Meanwhile, in accordance with the Canadian policy of keeping enough equipment on hand to see us through the first year of an all-out war, present shipments had to be stopped.

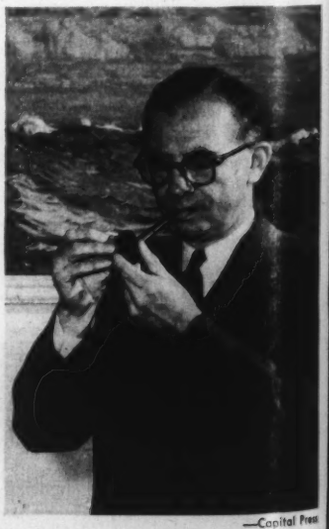
## MONEY TOO?

FINANCE MINISTER ABBOTT'S famous surplus may have prompted the speculation in Europe that NATO will ask Canada to contribute financial aid as well as military equipment to some of the Treaty members.

A NATO organization, the Financial and Economic Board, is finishing a study of the contributions of the Treaty partners. Shortly it will begin measuring these against each other with a view to getting a better adjustment of the defence burden among the members. It seems a fair guess that Canada, along with the U.S., will be asked for financial help.

With Canadian Government revenues swollen by inflation, and defence expenditures being made—so far—at a yearly rate much slower than expected, an imposing surplus has developed. Canada might seem a logical place to look for financial help.

The FEB recommendations have yet to be made, and when that's done the Canadian Government can decide if it wants to act on them. If financial aid is asked of Canada, there's nothing to stop the Government using the surplus for that purpose if it wants to.



—Capital Press

MR. CLAXTON: *Talks with U.S. and U.K. may bring standard size rifle.*

CAPITAL COMMENT

# National Irrigation Policy

**by Wilfrid Eggleston**

THE OPENING of the St. Mary reservoir in southwestern Alberta marked one of the major forward steps in the conservation and use of irrigation waters from the eastern slope of the Canadian Rockies. It raises a series of interesting questions of national economics.

It is useful to see the irrigation projects of the prairies in some perspective. The spring wheat crop of western Canada is raised on about 25 million acres of land. Over 60 million acres of land are in some kind of cultivation; over 100 million acres are occupied.

As against these figures the land now "under the ditch" may seem modest enough. The St. Mary project alone will eventually serve about half a million acres. When it is complete, the total irrigated lands of western Canada will add up to about one million acres. There are other large projects under consideration or in process of survey, notably the Red Deer and Saskatchewan River projects. The maximum potential is perhaps three million acres. This, it should be noted, is five per cent of the cultivated land of western Canada.

In many parts of western Canada the application of irrigation water works a sort of minor miracle. In a qualitative way, it is possible to become wildly enthusiastic on the subject. Yet any kind of realistic approach opens up qualifications and limitations. The situation is quite complex.

### Simple Systems

There are simple inexpensive irrigation schemes involving a mere diversion from a mountain stream, and a modest system of canals. There are others which will tax the ingenuity of modern engineering and will prove very costly. Naturally the easy ones were developed first. A capital cost of from $10 to $50 per acre of land to be irrigated provided the necessary works, and the maintenance was light, since the canals were short and the loss from seepage and evaporation small.

It may be guessed with some confidence that all these simple and inexpensive projects are now developed. The South Saskatchewan project will serve 600,000 or 700,000 acres, possibly, and with pumping, considerably more. But the dam, reservoir and works will cost perhaps $150 millions. This comes to $200 per acre original capital investment. Will the benefits of irrigation in that part of the west meet the carrying charges and amortization of that sort of expenditure?

Another consideration must be raised. The benefits of irrigation are most marked when (a) the land is fertile but produces little without irrigation because of scant precipitation (b) the contours of the land permit easy irrigation; (c) the sunshine and the frost-free period are such as to encourage production of such intensive crops as sugar beets, corn, peas and cucumbers.

These conditions apply over large areas of southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. But as one moves east and north one comes to lands where crop failures from drought are less frequent.

### Government Aid

It was once supposed that the farmer on irrigated land could himself carry the capital costs of providing irrigation works, plus annual water rent. This may have been true of the easiest and least expensive schemes. It proved to be unrealistic when the Lethbridge Northern and the Canada Land and Irrigation projects ran into financial difficulties. Today it is taken for granted that the Government will put up a large part of the original investment. This means you and me, the taxpayers across Canada. The St. Mary project will cost $30 millions, of which Ottawa is putting up about one-half. The Alberta Government puts up the rest, and expects to reimburse itself in part from water fees.

The warrant for such general state expenditure is that it conserves a vital resource. Irrigation water will be just as valuable a hundred years from now, presumably, as today. Alberta's oil may be all gone, and even the soil may need annual replenishment of essential chemicals. But the vast lake on the St. Mary River, held back by means of the largest earth dam in Canada, will continue to hold enough water for about 500,000 acres of southern Alberta land.

The theory is, apparently, that the general public of Canada benefits from such conservation and development. The $30 millions going into the St. Mary project will pay national dividends indefinitely. Of course the onus is on the promoters to show that the $30 million could not be spent to even better advantage somewhere else.

There is no question about the improved productivity of the land so irrigated. Much of this water will be applied to former dry range land which requires 30 to 40 acres to carry an animal, and 640 acres minimum is needed to support a family. It was said at the opening of the St. Mary dam that 80 acres of irrigated land would give a family of five a good living.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## LETTERS

### Generals' General

MAJ.-GENERAL E. L. M. BURNS' article on the "Problem of Command" is, I believe, quite correct in its conclusions; but I am surprised that such an eminent Canadian soldier as General Burns should so glibly call Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of El Alamein "the greatest British general since Wellington." I had always understood that it was agreed amongst professional soldiers that our present Governor-General, Field Marshal Viscount Alexander of Tunis, was the greatest general produced by the Allies during the Second World War, General of the Army Eisenhower included.

Eisenhower himself makes it quite clear in his memoirs that Alexander was responsible for the strategical victory at El Alamein and that he would have preferred Alexander as his ground commander for the Normandy invasion. Similarly, General of the Army Bradley calls Alexander "the generals' general" in his own account of World War II.

I am not trying to belittle Montgomery, but I believe that, in this instance, we should give credit where credit is due.

*Hull, Que.* A. F. HOLMES

### NATO Additions

CERTAIN European countries desiring to be included with those comprising NATO appear to be creating a somewhat complicated problem. Is it not possible to simplify matters by following the example set by India? She included the 565 states under Princes having some 100 million subjects, who were admitted to the Union on giving up their authority on Defence, External Affairs and Communications.

By this policy many difficulties were simplified, as GHQ of the Union solved such problems as bases for land, sea and air forces as well as many others but left all the internal political questions in the hands of the respective Governments.

After all, this is very similar to the Borough System in London carried out on a higher plane and leaves room for later extensions.

*Montreal, Que.* I. RAWSON GARDINER

### Tribute

IN THE JULY 24 issue Mary Lowrey Ross's story of the passing of Amy is so perfect, I feel I must pay tribute. This little gem should make the anthologies.

*Windsor, Ont.* HELEN HOLDEN

### Canadian Novel

"REMEMBER ME", "a lost Canadian Novel" which you described on the *Front Page* June 26, I received from The Reprint Society. It is still procurable from that source I presume.

I thoroughly enjoyed Mr. Meade's vivid and realistic writing but believe it would have been none the less enjoyable to me without his mentioning incidents which even I did not accept without qualm. The Corporal's wife at home in Saskatchewan would prefer he died where he did.

I must be one of those whose literary adolescence remains obscured. And I am reminded the Trenton (Ontario)-made movie (1928?), depicting the doings of Canadian Sergeant X, in World War I was not accepted by Torontonians at any rate, for much the same reason.

*Toronto, Ont.* W. CROWTHER

### Aircraft of War

RE THE REVIEW of Pierre Clostermann's "The Big Show" [and reference to] "tricky Tempests" and "temperamental Tempests", during and after the late war I flew Hurricanes, Spitfires, Mustangs, Typhoons, Tempests and Meteors. I can assure you that the Tempest, far from being tricky and temperamental, was the most easy and viceless aircraft of all. Simple and delightful in the air, and, with its very wide undercarriage, safe on the ground and during take-off and landing, there was no fighter more docile, despite its speed. . .

Underneath the photograph of the Sabre in Frank Lowe's article, the caption reads: "It is superior to Russian MIG but lacks fire power". This is not borne out by the statements of the pilots who have been flying them in Korea who say, and this has been officially admitted in the States, that the Sabre is inferior to the MIG in everything but its gun sight . . .

*Meadowvale, Ont.* R. BUTLER

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 45 August 14, 1951

## Art Gallery Publicity

THE art treasures from Vienna, now in the Art Gallery of Toronto, are so fabulous a collection that we should be spared phoney publicity to drum up attendance. We have already had a bogus robbery alarm; let us hope we do not have to endure the weariness which is always brought by a publicity campaign based on the more provocative nudes.

Among the great paintings is Tintoretto's "Susanna and the Elders." A later canvas with the same title was used to lure crowds to the Gallery's Canadian National Exhibition show a few years ago. Little prodding was needed to start publicity-hungry civic leaders demanding that the picture be banned, and the same type of campaign is now almost an annual occurrence. Surely the Art Gallery will some time develop a more sophisticated publicity technique.

The Vienna art treasures are so far ahead of anything in the art world ever before seen in Canada that art itself should provide all the publicity needed.

## The Fill'em Board

THE function of the National Film Board is to make moving pictures. During the calendar year 1950 one hundred and twenty staff members of the NFB put in travel expense accounts exceeding $500 each. One was for $4,194; two others exceeded $3,000.

The making of moving pictures seems to require a good deal of moving.

It is not surprising that the institution is called by a good many people the National Fill-em Board. The "Fill'em" clearly refers to the expense accounts.

## Not History-Minded

THE *Nouvelle Revue Canadienne* continues to give circulation to some of the best and most novel thinking, especially about the arts, that is being done in Canada not only in French but in English. In the latest issue Dr. Hilda Neatby, of the Massey Commission, makes a point which deserves wide attention. She refers to the grave neglect of the whole subject of history, as anything more than a school study, by all sorts of Canadians—by the English-speaking because the history of Canada has never been brought to life for them, by the French-speaking because they "have cultivated their own garden with such single-mindedness and intensity of purpose that they too are hampered by want of a general historical sense".

This is profoundly true and extremely dangerous. A nation without the historical sense—which is something much more than an interest in its own particular past — is a nation without the knowledge that is necessary for its independent life; it has not really emerged from the colony stage. It does not know enough to keep itself safe. For people who do not know what happened in the past have little judgment about what will happen in the future.

## Terrorists and Assassins

THE *Pravda* comment on the Morrison article sheds a good deal of light on the recent behavior of the totalitarian states in regard to religious personages, foreign diplomats and foreign journalists. It is evidently considered vitally important to get the idea established in the minds of the Communist citizenry that all the offences against the Communist states are committed or at least inspired and instigated by outsiders—agents either of a foreign church or of a foreign power.

Freedom exists for all in Russia, says *Pravda*, except "for enemies of the people, for the landlords and capitalists overthrown by the Revolution . . . for incorrigible thieves, for subversive agents, terrorists and assassins sent in by foreign secret services." The only wicked Russians are landlords

## PASSING SHOW

NO, WILLIE, we doubt if sermon-time in church is the ideal occasion to practise the atom-bomb instruction to "Press your face and eyes into your folded arms."

The weakness about rule by terror is that sometimes the rulers get terrorized.

Quebec Provincial Police claim that it was difficult to get evidence to support the charge that certain persons were "walking around nude in full view of the public." Nobody paying any attention, presumably.

Half a million prisoners of war are missing in Russia, and there are demands that Russia produce them. But there are several million people in forced labor camps in Siberia and we doubt if anybody knows who most of them are.

A Montreal letter-writer complains that most radio programs are "strictly ham." What's his beef?

Work is a necessary evil, but the current idea seems to be that it is just an evil.

The *Halifax Chronicle-Herald* has an article headed "How to Enjoy Delightful Weather." It's a misleading article; it does not begin "First catch your weather."

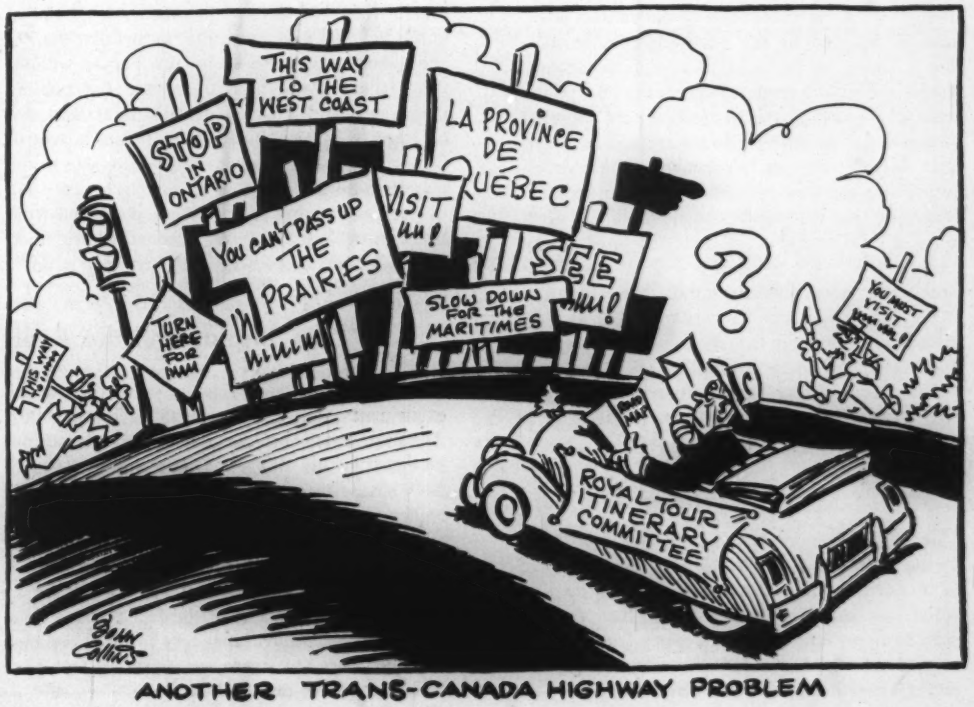
The *Fergus News-Record*, which is breaking in some new writers, has an article on editorials, which boils down to the truism that the only good ones are short editorials and editorials on shorts.

At the Varsity cricket match at Lord's this year there was only one top-hat. And that was probably rented.

British stock market reports suggest that dividends wouldn't have been increased this year anyhow. So it's nice for management to be able to blame the government.

The old-age pension idea is that if you have faith and OAP you won't need charity.

Lucy says she hopes Fred Rose will write his history of Canada in the Quebec Legislative Library. She wants to see if Mr. Duplessis would padlock it.




ANOTHER TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY PROBLEM

and capitalists, and these of course cannot help being wicked because of their class. There may also be a few incorrigible thieves, but these also would be persons with wrong ideas of property inherited from the deplorable past.

No other kind of Russian ever sees a labor camp or would ever do anything which would take him to a labor camp. So far as these exist at all they are full of agents sent in by foreign secret services. Obviously it is desirable to point to at least one or two such agents as visible examples. Archbishops are all right, but they are not enough. A few foreign journalists were needed, and it is significant that the American journalist picked on for the purpose was in Czechoslovakia. American retaliation for that case will be much less embarrassing when directed against Czechoslovakia than against Russia, which cannot be dragged into the case although everybody knows that the Kremlin inspired the proceedings.

## The Go-It-Alone Policy

WE REPRINT on this page a Halifax cartoon which we think indicates pretty accurately the general feeling of the Maritime Provinces about the project of Canada undertaking the St. Lawrence waterway-and-power development all by herself. It is a feeling which may be duplicated in other parts of the country remote from the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes transportation system, and sensitive about the relatively high costs of transportation in their own areas.

The urgency of the need for increased supplies of hydro power in Central Canada should not be allowed to blind us to the strain on national unity which might be involved by so vast an investment in a non-self-liquidating project of funds derived from the national exchequer, or borrowed on the national credit. And irritation at the attitude of the United States Congress should not lead Canada to a hasty settlement of a very difficult question. There are more problems in a go-it-alone policy about the waterway than there are even in a joint policy.

## Public Statements

THAT interesting periodical *The Printed Word* complains that Canadian children in the schools are not given "any training in appraisal of public statements." Since whatever training is given to children in the public schools of the various provinces is designed by the educational authorities, this "training in appraisal of public statements" would in effect be imparted by means of a public statement — the provincial textbook on appraisal of public statements. We do not quite see the Ontario or Saskatchewan Departments of Education authorizing for their respective schools a textbook indicating that the public statements of the Government of Ontario or of Saskatchewan, as the case may be, need to be approached with suspicion and examined with a critical eye.

The same periodical observes that "The ideal of the modern statesman is to make two civil servants grow where one grew before." That is true, and not the worst of it. The function of the second civil servant is to see that only one blade of grass grows where two grew before.

## The Transferable Vote

THERE are rumors that the PC party will take up the single transferable vote and make it part of its platform at the next election. It might do a lot worse, the chief objection being that there is nothing to prevent the Liberal party from moving over, if the idea seems to be gaining ground, and putting it into effect themselves. That has happened with a lot of good PC policies in the last 15 years. Voters have poor memories; they never remember what party first had an idea, but they do sometimes remember what party carried it out.

—Halifax Chronicle-Herald

PLAYING *a triple role at his own funeral.*

The transferable vote makes no change in a two-candidate fight; but the indications are that we are through with the straight two-party system for a long time to come. And in a three- or four-party fight the transferable vote prevents a result which is becoming rather common and which is certainly not compatible with representative democracy. For many persons are now elected by the votes of just over a third of the voters, who could never secure a single vote from any of the just-under-two-thirds who support the other two candidates.

With a Liberal, a PC and a Communist running, the Communist might, for example, get 34 per cent and the other two candidates 33 per cent each. That, in the present system, elects the Communist. But with the transferable vote he would require a minimum of one vote more than half the total to be finally elected on the first count; and with only 34 per cent there has to be a counting of second choices. Since 99 per cent of the Liberal voters are sure to give their second choice to the PC, and vice versa, that means that the PC and Liberal votes are eventually pooled without the parties having had to arrange the pooling themselves, and a candidate who is at least not objected to by two-thirds of the voters is sent to Ottawa instead of one who is objectionable to the same two-thirds.

The Communists are of course instructed from headquarters not to register a second choice; their party doesn't care who is elected if it is not a Communist.

## The Surplus and the Aged

WE HAVE not been able to share the general excitement over the discrepancy between Mr. Abbott's actual surplus to date and the surplus predicted in his Budget. This is not because of the Finance Department explanation that coming higher expenditures will take care of much of the excess; we knew that anyhow. It is because we feel that the excess of revenue over estimates is not so much an indication of bad forecasting by the Finance Minister as of the fact that the inflationary forces, which he sought to check by high taxation, were too strong—stronger, in fact, than he or any of us expected.

Most of our national revenue is derived from taxes on what goes into the citizen's pocket—his income—and on what goes out from it—his purchases. When both these movements are increasing, in terms of dollars, very rapidly, it is inevitable that the national revenue will increase also. We regret the inflation, of both personal incomes and personal expenditures, but we cannot blame Mr. Abbott for the accompanying inflation of government revenue. If the inflation had been less pronounced, and we had some right to hope that it would be, the revenue would have been less excessive and possibly not excessive at all.

It is pretty clear now that the first effect of the effort to combat inflation by taxes was to increase the inflation, by adding to the wage demands of labor. That is the stage we have been in during the past six months. We are now entering the stage when the extraction of money from consumers' pockets begins to diminish the supply of spendable cash, and from now on we should be able to look forward to at least some degree of price stability. If Mr. Abbott hadn't taken away as much as he did, there would be more left in consumers' hand to push prices up further.

Nor shall we be much distressed if Mr. Abbott uses some of his surplus to pay the old age pensions which start coming due next January. We are strongly in favor of letting today's people know, by means of a special pension tax, that they are themselves putting aside money for the years when they will be seventy; in other words the government should accumulate a fund which will eventually look after its obligations to its aged pensioners. But to pretend that the money paid out in 1951 from the taxes collected from young people of 20 and 30 is any part of such an actuarial scheme is silly. That money is just a gift from the young of today to the old of today. Its justification is chiefly in the fact that the young of today are so incomparably better off (the taxable ones anyhow) than the old of today were when they were young.

## Centenary of Our YMCA

AN INSTITUTION which has lasted 100 years and is still going strong is obviously not a thing that people with any interest in institutions can afford to dismiss carelessly, especially when the 100 years in question have been the most changeful that Western man has ever known. The Canadian YMCA was founded in 1851, and is going very strong in 1951. It is in fact one of our most indispensable institutions. At what a price of self-adaptation it has kept itself thus strong is shown in Murray Ross's "The Y.M.C.A. in Canada" (Ryerson $6), a 500-page volume which would certainly stagger any of the participant worthies of 1851 if they could read it.

The YMCA is an urban institution, and this is an urban age. It is an institution for the young, and the young are freer, wealthier and more independent than ever before. But it was originally an evangelistic institution, and this is not a very evangelistic age. How it has adapted itself is the essence of Mr. Ross's story.

Dwight L. Moody, best known to today's younger generation as half of "Moody and Sankey," was secretary of the Chicago YMCA in 1868, and came to the first Ontario-and-Quebec convention in that year. But in 1879 he wrote that the Association did not want evangelistic meetings, so "I gave up the Association and became an evangelist." This was the time when gymnasiums were regarded by some evangelicals with deep suspicion as indicating too lively an interest in the body. There was also some resist-

ance to that kind of work for the development of the mind which has culminated in the Sir George Williams College and Schools in Montreal.

Dancing in the Association's buildings began shortly after the first war. Dramatics began to be encouraged about the same time. The YMCA very properly participated in the starting of the Canadian Youth Congress, and equally properly withdrew in 1940 when it proved to be a Communist front; but the Association provided an "open platform" for discussion of all sorts of social and economic reform from 1930 on.

Dr. Ross, who has a long and distinguished record of graduate study in social psychology, has done a very complete job on a very interesting subject. He shows how the Canadian YMCA converted itself from a mid-19th-century institution to a very advanced mid-20th-century one.

## Labor and the Courts

FEW things have heartened us more this year than the spanking which the *Canadian Unionist*, organ of the Canadian Congress of Labor, has administered to those extremists in the labor movement who want to eliminate the courts entirely from anything to do with labor. If, says G. R. Schmitt in an article on the Gale decision under the heading "Legally Speaking," the intention of the court is to see that the Labor Board follows the statutory provisions and that the interested parties are able to present their cases, there should be no objection to judicial interference.

Since this was the exact purport of Mr. Justice Gale's decision, which left the applicant union perfectly free to renew its application for certification and have it heard by the Board with a more equitable procedure, this article amounts to an intimation to labor extremists that they will be ill-advised in pushing this particular attack on the courts any further. "In this case," says Mr. Schmitt, "it is difficult to understand why the Board did not allow the union official to be questioned by the company's lawyer." Precisely; and thanks to the courts the Board now knows that it should have.

---

### Southern Comfort

"In the last two weeks, with temperatures above 90 each day, the department has investigated 32 wife-beating cases. This compares with three or four such cases a week before the heat wave began."—UP item from Atlanta.)

DON'T *let heat put you off your stride.*
Don't *let heat get you down in the mouth.*
*When the mercury soars and soars,*
*Try the method they use down south:*
*Cool yourself with a spot of strife—*
*Beat the heat by beating your wife.*

*High humidity makes you sad,*
*Dismal, dull, out of sorts, perverse?*
*Salads and fruits are of no avail?*
*Frosted drinks make you even worse?*
*Well, what are you—a man or a mouse?*
*Beat the heat by beating your spouse.*

*When the thermometer's ninety-two,*
*Clothing clings and you curse your fate,*
*Don't let the temperature get you down—*
*All you really need is a mate.*
*Sultry days make your ganglia raw?*
*Beat the heat by beating your squaw.*

*Georgia husbands have found the way*
*How to keep cool and fit and prime.*
*Pity Atlanta's wifeless tribe:*
*Children and babes have an awful time—*
*Bachelors sweat and simmer and stew—*
*Married women must suffer too.*

J.E.P.

# The Willisian Constitution

**by B. K. Sandwell**

ARE the Canadian people ready for a new concept of the unwritten part of the Canadian constitution — that part of it which is referred to in the BNA Act as "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom"? Such a concept has now been formulated for them by an eminent Canadian teacher of law, Professor John Willis, in an article which appeared in the March issue of the *Canadian Bar Review* on the Supreme Court judgment on the Nolan case, and which has been "furiously discussed" ever since, as well as being further developed by Professor Willis in a reply which appeared in the May issue. This new concept will in all probability become known in Canada as the Willisian concept.

—Nakash
B. K. SANDWELL

Being a general constitutional theory it naturally covers a much broader territory than the judgment with which it deals,— and with which Professor Willis violently disagrees. The essence of this contention is that there is an "immense gap between the legal theory of the State" (with which the Nolan judgment conforms) "and the State as she actually operates," and that this gap must be closed by making the legal theory conform to the actual operation.

Professor Willis objects to the whole practice— which he ascribes to the fact that the judges put their faith in "folklore" and not in the realities of present-day life — of interpreting Acts of Parliament "in the light of a rule that statutes are not to be construed as authorizing the taking away of the property rights of the subject, unless their language makes that intention abundantly clear." That rule, he holds, is utterly out of date, for it has the defect of having been used in 1882 and 1884, a period which was "the hey-day of free enterprise."

### The Nuisance of Litigation

But the error of putting faith in folklore is much more widespread even than that. The same error is found in "the nineteenth century presumption that the legislature does not intend to interfere with the jurisdiction of the courts." Now-a-days, apparently, it would be much safer to presume that the legislature *does* intend to interfere with the jurisdiction; certainly there are a lot of people who strenuously urge that it ought to. By this error, of relying on an out-of-date presumption, says Professor Willis, "sections which are intended, in the twentieth century way, to get rid of the nuisance of litigation by rendering the decisions of administrative bodies immune from haphazard, ill-informed judicial review are in effect read out of the statutes." That puts Mr. Justice Gale in his place, with his preposterous demand that administrative bodies shall, at least in their procedure if not in their decisions, accord "natural justice" to those whom their operations affect! And the phrase "nuisance of litigation" will have a pleasant sound to many a powerful administrative tribunal whose actions, if they cannot be questioned in the courts, cannot be questioned anywhere at all.

Another part of the gap which Professor Willis wants to get bridged (by the courts learning to catch up with realities) is "the gulf between the layman's Cabinet"— this apparently means the "real" Cabinet of today, the Cabinet of the Willisian concept, in spite of the fact that the author of the concept is a professor of law — "which carries out its policy by means of Parliament, the Civil Service and the Government Boards (*all of which it controls*) and the lawyer's 'Crown' which can only act if empowered to do so by 'Parliament' or by 'Order of the Governor-General-in-Council,' himself acting under powers delegated to 'him' by Parliament." The italics are mine, and are intended merely to draw attention to the fact that Professor Willis puts Parliament in its place (as a servant of the Government) as well as the judges.

And lest the reader should think that that was an accidental exaggeration of phrase, let us inquire who it is, in the Willisian concept, that "issues" the legislation by which we are all governed. "No court should, unless forced to do so by the language of the legislation, invalidate an order-in-council issued by the same government, and probably the same group of civil servants, that issued the legislation." In plain language, the validity of an order-in-council depends on who issued it! Oddly enough we learn from the next sentence that the reason why judges should be thus docile is really the fact that the government will spank them down at the next session; "All the court ever achieves by invalidating delegated legislation is an amendment to the Act at the next session"— so it is not really the government which issued the legislation that matters but the government which is now in power and can supplement it;—but since the "group of civil servants" is probably the same anyhow, that point doesn't matter much.

### Judges Must Learn Their Duty

Nor has Professor Willis any more respect for the law of ultra vires, which is all right provided that the judges know their duty, but alas! so many of them, especially in Saskatchewan Labor Board cases, do not. "I am asking," says he, "that the judges in administering the law of ultra vires exercise this exceeding delicate power with understanding and restraint; for it is the power to interfere with the normal functioning of a government system of which in these democratic days *they are the least important arm.*" Just why the machinery of justice should be less important in these democratic days than in any other days is not made clear. I am terribly afraid that in Professor Willis's mind the reason is that in really democratic days — and he probably equates them with socialistic days—the government will never commit an injustice and will never need the restraining hand of the courts to keep it from doing so. It must be a comforting belief, but it is one which has absolutely no support from history.

Not that Professor Willis feels no need of safeguards and guarantees of freedom; but he is sure that they lie outside of the courts. In regard to the operations of civil servants and government boards, "the real safeguards are question time in the House of Commons, the newspapers, the pressure groups, and, most important of all, the good sense and decency of the administrators themselves." I told you so! The truly democratic — and Socialist—Government will never commit an injustice! That is your safeguard.

Also Professor Willis is disappointed in the Supreme Court of Canada. It is even more addicted to folklore than the Privy Council. This is not surprising. After all, it has never, as the Privy Council has, been obliged to live and function under a Labor Government. But does not that fact itself suggest that Canada likes the old folklore of the 19th century?

—© Karsh

*THROUGH TROUBLED WATERS*

# MACDONALD, COMMONS SKIPPER

**by Martin Ross**

AMONG the many things that are sadly wrong with this House of Commons, one thing is strikingly right. This is the Speaker. William Ross Macdonald, the unassuming lawyer from Brantford, Ont., has been more successful than any Speaker for many years. No doubt Mr. St. Laurent deserves some credit: he was responsible for proposing his promotion from Deputy Speaker, which he was in the 1945-49 period. But I can't help feeling that there was more luck than good management about it.

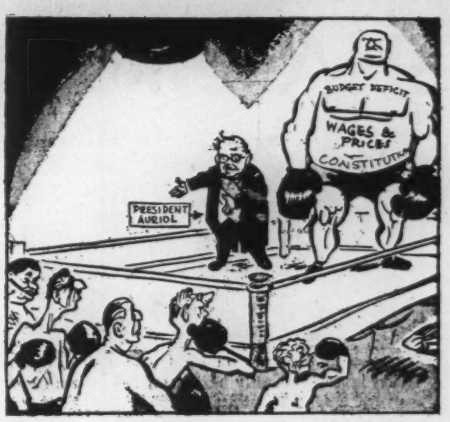
When Ross Macdonald took up his office at the beginning of the present Parliament, there was no special reason to suppose that two years later he would earn the sort of praise he has been getting from all parties. As Deputy Speaker he was not particularly distinguished, and in the ten years before that, as a private member, he was more notable for his ardent attachment to the Liberal party than for his independence. This is not surprising, for Ross Macdonald has been a Liberal from the cradle. His father was a keen party man, and young Ross made his first political speech at the age of 19. It was at a meeting on Manitoulin Island in support of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's election campaign in 1911.

Probably the unkindest thing that anybody said of Ross Macdonald as a private member was the remark of R. B. Hanson, a man who cherished a hearty hostility for some of his political opponents. "The Hon. Member for Brantford," he said, "has evidently become the official backscratcher to the Prime Minister." CONTINUED ON PAGE 33

REPORT FROM PARIS

# The French See No Early War

by Michael Barkway




—Samedi Soir, Paris

WHO'S NEXT? *Already Petsche, Rene Mayer, Bidault and Reynaud have tried to form a government. Now the turn comes round again to Petsche.*

*Paris*

IT IS LAMENTABLE that the result of the political instability in France is a weakening of the French voice in Western councils. For it seems that, if the political situation is precarious in this country which has been chosen as the bastion of Western defence, that is a reason for paying more and not less attention to French views.

In any case, the French appraisal of the cold war is worth attention for its own sake. Seen through the eyes of the highly-skilled French diplomats, the Russian enigma may be no less baffling than it is elsewhere. But it is, I think, less of a bogey. There is flesh and substance to their enemy. He has human weaknesses. He can be outsmarted as well as outgunned. And he must be fought with brains as well as with brawn.

The analysis which the best minds here make of the present situation is basically most heartening. Russian tactics, they say, have gone through three phases in the last year. First, aggression by arms in Korea. This has been stopped. No one can say for certain why the Russians want a cease-fire. But the best evidence available here is that the Russians made the Chinese stop, rather than vice-versa. And presumably this was because they were not prepared to join in the fight openly, and risk a general war. Whatever the secret inwardness, at any rate the West—thanks largely to the United States—has won a victory which most of us are under-estimating.

The second stage was "aggression by diplomacy." This was the attempt to tempt the Western powers into four-power talks at which Western rearmament and the Atlantic Pact would be open to discussion. After the interminable talks here between the deputy foreign ministers, this "aggression by diplomacy" also failed.

Now, say the French experts, we are entering the third stage. Which is "aggression by peace." In one way this is the most dangerous of all. It would be bad enough if it made the U.S. or Canada relax their efforts. It might be worse if it turned the British Labor party towards Aneurin Bevan's views. But here in France it might be most dangerous of all.

Membership in the Communist party is believed to have dropped since the war from 800,000 to 500,000—of whom perhaps 100,000 are the kind of activists who might commit sabotage. But the popular vote given to Communist candidates ran to 5,000,000. Primarily this is a proletarian vote. It comes from people who are not aiming at a Communist Government—you don't vote for a Government here—but who think the Communist candidate is likely to do best for the working class.

That first; but you cannot neglect the Communist appeal as the party of peace. Their propaganda is insistent, that American policy, and French rearmament as a contribution to it, are heading for war.

The Government may reject this view. But it cannot forget that if rearmament lowers much further the already-low standard of life, the two prongs of the Communist propaganda begin to close dangerously; without rearmament, better living standards; and also, without rearmament, peace.

This makes for an apparent conflict in the current French view of affairs. On the one hand, the Quai d'Orsay is convinced that the Russians mean—for the present, at least—to avoid war; and that this, therefore, is the time to press Western dispositions that Moscow dislikes. You can mention any number; the Japanese treaty; bases in Turkey; German rearmament. On the other hand, the hold of Western policy on European public opinion must be strengthened, not weakened. And it is in danger of being weakened, in so far as it can be presented as being warlike rather than peaceful.

HENCE the deep regret here that the U.S. and apparently Britain, are now committed to admitting Turkey to the Atlantic Pact. Instead of being a preliminary step towards an Atlantic Community, the pact now seems to be a military anti-Soviet alliance, pure and simple. The French have been by-passed and outmanoeuvred in this. They will do the best they can now to save whatever positive element in NATO can be saved. And they may expect some support from Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Pearson, who, after all, were the chief authors of the most positive article (Article II) in the Pact.

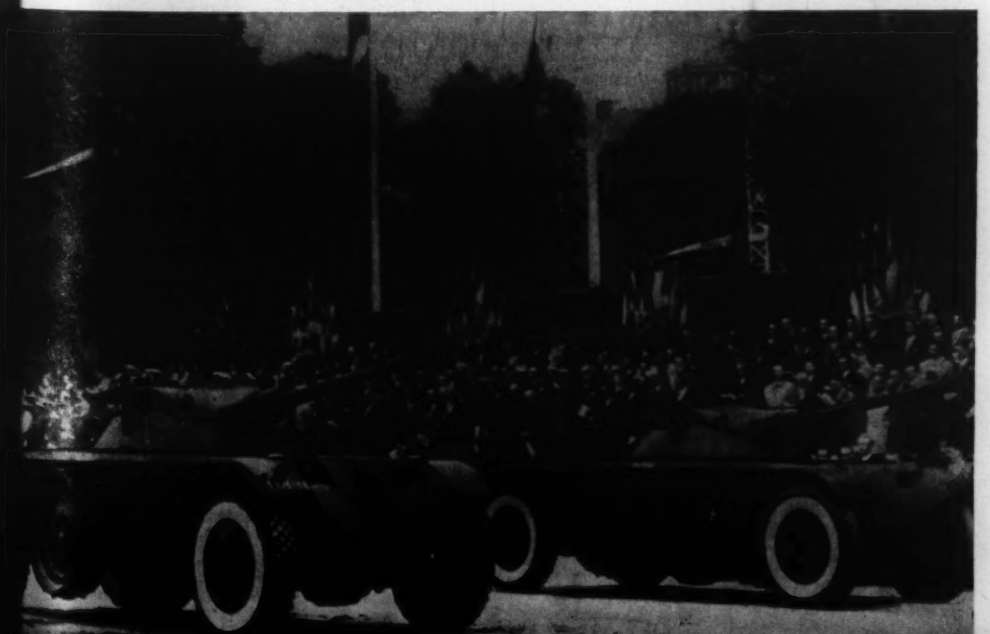
On Spain, too, the French were simply bypassed. American admirals wanted bases in Spain. France had made it absolutely clear that it would not consider the admission of Franco's Spain to the Pact. Officials admit that Spanish bases may be convenient. They cannot see that they are so essential as to justify offending so much of European political sentiment. But up to this moment when I write the French Government has no idea what Admiral Sherman did in Madrid before his death. No one has told them. French diplomats are realists. They will make the best of it. But you can't expect them to like it.

THE next development which the French fear is that the U.S., and even the British, may want to restore sovereignty to Western Germany. In the French view this would put the West completely in the wrong *vis-à-vis* the Russians. Juridically it would enable the enemy to say that we had repudiated our agreements. It would leave us no juridical status in Berlin. It would lead, the French fear, to Western German attempts to reunite Germany; and they in turn could easily make war inevitable. It might be the last straw which would drive the Russians to accept the inevitability of a war which they don't want.

All these differences with U.S. policy are important. They may be more important than most of us are ready to concede. But they are, after

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

NEW PANHARD *reconnaissance car was shown in this year's Bastille Day parade. A 12-ton job with one-inch armor, mounting 75 mm. gun, it can do 60 mph. on highway or 30, tractor wheels lowered.*
—Globe and Mail



# SHAPE REFLECTS YOUR TEMPERAMENT

## Are You Fat, Thin or Herculean?

"SOMATATONICS . . . *abound in energy, are assertive in their movements . . . ruthless in character.*"

**by Arthur W. Ham**

**illustrated by Harold Town**

THE TERMS *extrovert* and *introvert,* introduced into the literature of psychoanalysis were quickly adopted by general writers. As a consequence they are now so widely disseminated that they have become part of everyday speech. Readers may have noticed that the same kind of phenomenon is occurring again—a set of terms used for classifying people is emerging from the field of psychological medicine into the columns of our newspapers and magazines. Soon apparently, it will be both superficial and old-fashioned to classify our friends or enemies as "introverts" or "extroverts." To be really profound and up-to-date we will have to assess them with regard to "viscerotonia," "somatotonia" and "cerebrotonia." These new terms are the responsibility of a modern pioneer in constitutional psychology, Doctor W. H. Sheldon* who is head of the Constitutional Laboratory at Columbia University. For the last 25 years he has been interested in the correlation between temparament and constitution; through years of research and classification of thousands of people he has come to the conclusion that they tend to behave according to certain predetermined factors and that environment either reinforces or modifies the tendency.

The theory that there's some relation between physical form, temperament and proneness to disease is by no means new. Hippocrates is said to have made the first classification along these lines. The father of medicine divided people into two fundamental types: (1) the *phthisic,* those with long thin bodies and a tendency to develop tuberculosis, (2) the *apoplectic,* those with short thick bodies, disposed toward having strokes.

There is a great deal to be said for his classifications. Many anthropologists agree that there are two chief types of people in the world, the *linear* —those with long heads, and the *lateral*—those with broad heads. Stockard points out that, although John Bull is typically depicted as having a broad head, this is more characteristic of Germans, and that in general the English tend to have long heads. It is also believed that long-headed people preceded the broad-headed ones in this world. There is also evidence that the difference in the growth pattern of the two main types is due to differences in their endocrine constitutions.

### Temper vs. Temperament

There's one difficulty attached to the use of a two-type classification. Whether you use the one based on physical attributes, such as the linear-lateral one, or temperaments, as the introvert-extrovert one, there are so many people who are, of course, mixtures of both. Trying to classify these variants is like trying to decide whether an oval is a rectangle or a circle. In this respect Sheldon's classification is superior to the others because it does not demand that a person be classified as one thing or the other. Instead, the degree to which any individual exhibits each of the three properties of viscerotonia, somatotonia and cerebrotonia are all estimated (on a scale of 7) in the order given. For example, anyone rated as a 262 would be relatively low (2 out of 7) in viscerotonia, high (6 out of 7) in somatotonia and low (2 out of 7) in cerebrotonia.

These terms relate to components of temperament. But since Sheldon found that there was a significant correlation between physical form and temperament the terms infer physical attributes as well as mental ones. To explain why there should be a relation between temperament and physical form Sheldon proposes a most ingenious theory.

The human body, Seldon reminds us, at an early stage of embryonic development is roughly of the form of a tube that consists of three layers. It is well known that each of these three fundamental layers give rise to a different set of organs and structures. Sheldon suggests that the relative development of these three layers differs considerably in different embryos. This relative development is responsible for the differences in physical form and temperament that he describes.

The innermost layer of the embryo gives rise to most of the viscera and in particular to the digestive system. If this layer over-develops, the digestive system tends to be dominant. The person concerned rates high in viscerotonia, as a result, and is referred to as a *viscerotonic.*

### Comus or Bacchus

Viscerotonics, according to Sheldon, are usually characterized by bland faces and soft round bodies. They're relaxed, love physical comfort, and tend to become fat. As might be expected they love eating and they like to take time over their meals. They love formality about eating: dinner parties at which good food is served with due reverence. Sheldon says that viscerotonics like doing things with their mouths; they are inveterate kissers. They are indiscriminately amiable, show emotions readily and hence cry easily at the movies or at funerals. The viscerotonic temperament has little steel to it; and viscerotonics are tolerant, easy-going, comfortable extroverts who need people when they are troubled, particu-

*Author of "The Varieties of Human Physique" and "The Varieties of Temperament" (with S. S. Stevens).

DR. ARTHUR W. HAM *is Professor of Anatomy at the University of Toronto. His recent book "Histology" (Lippincott) has been hailed as the most authoritative work on the subject.*

larly members of their own families because, in general, they are oriented toward infancy.

Sheldon traces somatotonia—the second component of temperament—to the middle layer of the embryo. This layer gives rise to the muscles and bones of the body and also to the heart and blood vessels. The relative over-development of this layer results in an adult being square, hard, rugged and muscular. Such an individual naturally stands straight, abounds in energy, is assertive in his posture and movements and may be ruthless in character. A somatotonic likes to give leadership and to dominate. When he dines at a restaurant he likes to sit at a prominent table and he enjoys giving orders to waiters. Somatotonics both need and enjoy exercise, particularly competitive games, which they play as long as they are able. The sports pages are written primarily for somatotonics. Somatotonics are courageous and they enjoy risk, chance, and physical adventure. It is obvious that they are the sort who are willing and eager to assume responsibility. They are extroverted, dislike being alone and enjoy most forms of gatherings of people. Sheldon suggests that it is easier for somatotonics to fall in with a master-race psychology than viscerotonics or the third group, the cerebrotonics.

### Weenie, Weedy, Weaky

This, the third component of temperament—cerebrotonia—is traced to the outer layer of the tubular embryo. This layer gives rise to the outer part of the skin but in particular to the whole nervous system which forms from it. All the nervous end organs come from this layer and it seems plausible that if it is relatively overdeveloped, the individual concerned might be overly-responsive and generally apprehensive.

Since the outer layer of the embryo does not confer much mass on the body, the bodies of cerebrotonics are characterized by linearity, delicacy and even fragility. They tend to be stoop-shouldered and to fold themselves up into chairs when they sit. Temperamentally they tend to be restrained, inhibited and introverted. They like privacy. If they must dine at a restaurant they select the least prominent table and they hate giving orders to waiters. They are so restrained emotionally that they can seldom put their best foot forward. Cerebrotonics in social groups usually look ill-at-ease as well as feeling that way. They do not form habits readily, have little energy and tire easily.

"CEREBROTONICS . . . *tend to be stoop-shouldered . . . to be restrained, inhibited, introverted.*"

Sheldon remarks that people who try to classify themselves according to the 21 points he gives in each of the three scales tend to overrate themselves with regard to cerebrotonia. Perhaps this is because they do not clearly appreciate that cerebrotonia is not a synonym for intelligence but a component of temperament. The word, however, does have intellectual connotations.

### The Matinee Idyll

Sheldon gives case histories of almost all possible kinds of combinations of the three components of temperament. What is the ideal? Enough viscerotonia to enjoy the good things of life, enough somatotonia to compete successfully in our present-day society and enough cerebrotonia to have a certain sensitivity in human relations? Sheldon does not say precisely but he shows that several combinations are conducive to a productive happy life and that many are not. For example, many psychologists and physiologists have endeavored to ascertain what makes an alcoholic. Sheldon suggests that those who are predominantly viscerotonic, somatotonic or cerebrotonic do not tend to become alcoholics but that those who are fairly well endowed with somatotonia *plus* an almost equal amount of cerebrotonia are caught in a temperamental quandary that may lead to alcoholism as a result of their trying to drown out their inhibiting cerebrotonia.

Shakespeare, of course, was scarcely an amateur in the field of constitutional psychology, his Cassius, for example, was, according to Sheldon, probably a 136 and Sheldon says such a combination leads to a troublesome aggressive character. Such men really can be dangerous. In contrast, Sheldon describes a 316 and says he was effeminate, with the muscular strength of a girl and the resolution of a rabbit.

Contrary to what might be expected cerebrotonics (although inclined to use words precisely) rarely write fiction. Sheldon says the ideal fiction writer should be high in viscerotonia (for feeling and emotion) and somatotonia, and should not have enough cerebrotonia to inhibit his feeling or activity. He suggests that Dumas was a 551, and Conan Doyle (despite his cerebrotonic Sherlock Holmes) a 451, and H. G. Wells a 441.

It is doubtful if many parents, after reading Sheldon thoughtfully, would voluntarily send a cerebrotonic child to a school where undue emphasis is placed on somatotonic pursuits. A good many English novels, of course, describe what happens when this is done and there would probably be more novels of the same sort if cerebrotonics were not so restrained about writing. Physical culture and tough competitive games are food and drink for somatotonic children but not for cerebrotonics. If forced into these activities, cerebrotonics may easily become centres of ridicule and suffer feelings of inferiority for the rest of their lives.

### Square Pegs, Round Pegs

Sheldon also has something to say about whether children should be reasoned with or disciplined. This, according to Sheldon, depends to some extent on whether they are somatotonic or cerebrotonic. Vigorous assertive somatotonic children may need, and are not injured by, disciplinary measures which might have serious repercussions on cerebrotonic children—the latter can be reasoned with.

In the field of vocational guidance Sheldon's theories would seem to have considerable application. A cerebrotonic should not be encouraged to try to become a forceful go-getter type of salesman; that's a job for the somatotonic. Cerebrotonics, one would judge, are better off at positions that take considerable thought and where they can work by themselves. Cerebrotonics, Sheldon says, never make actors or singers. A substantial component of viscerotonic is helpful for those who want a stage career; such people can easily feel and express emotions. Sheldon seems to think that our business world is somatotonic in character and that some of our other worlds, formerly inspired by cerebrotonic idealism, are becoming somatotonic too.

"VISCEROTONICS *like to take time over meals . . . they are inveterate kissers, tend to become fat.*"

Sheldon suggests that there are many but that it will be years before they are fully elucidated. To give a few examples: Cerebrotonics who, under the best circumstances, have difficulty in appearing at ease at social gatherings and have an unfortunate disposition to develop colds in their head to add to their plight. Cerebrotonics, however, are not so likely to develop arteriosclerosis or cancer as are the others. Somatotonics, according to Sheldon, are probably more likely to suffer from arterial disease (*e.g.*, coronary thrombosis) than other types. Recently, further evidence has been provided supporting Sheldon's contentions in this connection.

### Intake and Outtake

Cerebrotonics, Sheldon suggests, need more protein than other types and should eat small meals often; in particular they should always eat breakfast. Viscerotonics have more gall bladder disease than other types; Sheldon's views here, of course, are in accord with the old medical dictum about gall bladder disease being more common in those who are fair, *fat*, and forty. It's also obvious that Sheldon's theories might be of significance with regard to the problem of mental disease.

Finally, Sheldon observes that the three different types have different attitudes toward death. Cerebrotonics, he notes, are often observed to die smilingly, as if about to keep a pleasantly anticipated appointment. Viscerotonics are rooted to the earth and hate to die. "They have a devil of a time of it, dying with great protest as if they were being torn from life untimely by the roots. Somatotonics are fearless people and in general are no more afraid of death than of other things. A fellow interne, describing the way in which one somatotonic patient died, once put it thus: 'He died sort of careless-like, about the way I putt'."

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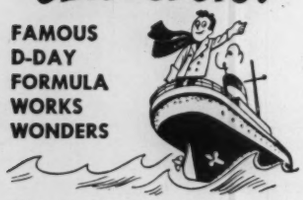

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*FILMS AND THE MASSEY REPORT*

# Have Independent Films a Look-In?

**by F. R. Crawley**

THE REPORT of the Massey Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences is the result of an exhaustive enquiry and study. It presents the considered opinion of five Canadians, from which the reader gets a grasp of the subject, the broader because of the rich and varied experience of each of the Commissioners.

It is only natural that the Report presents strong views previously expressed publicly by the Chairman, the Hon. Vincent Massey. The fact that the Report is signed by Arthur Surveyer "Subject to certain reservations and observations in respect of Radio Broadcasting, Television and the National Film Board" indicates that except in these matters the opinions expressed and the recommendations made are shared and submitted by each of the Commissioners.

Mr. Surveyer's reservations and observations are set out in separate notes immediately following the Report. As a Civil Engineer with a wide experience in business, it is not surprising that Mr. Surveyer's views on certain points differ from those of his colleagues whose experience appears to have been mainly in other fields.

### Films in Canada

In dealing with the subject of Mass Media (Broadcasting, Films, The Press and Periodical Literature) the Report will be read with pleasure and interest for concise presentation of facts never before gathered under one cover.

In discussing the question of films in Canada, the Report states that the cinema at present is not only the most potent but also the most alien of the influences shaping our "Canadian Life." It traces the history of the development of the documentary film in Canada, the establishment of the National Film Board in 1939 and records the general approval of, and the pride in, the work of the National Film Board expressed by most of the 120 organizations which discussed in briefs and evidence the work of the Film Board.

The Report makes 13 specific recommendations concerning the domestic production and distribution policies of the National Film Board. These recommendations appear reasonable, but, in my opinion, Mr. Surveyer is justified in feeling that in two respects the recommendations in the Report do not go far enough. The two points in question are:

1. The fact that the Film Act of 1950 confers wide powers on the Government Film Commissioner, without providing the necessary counterbalances.

2. Clarification of the policy which should govern the commissioning of films to private producers.

On the question of the power placed in the hands of the Government Film Commissioner (who is ex-officio Chairman of the National Film Board) the Massey Commission has taken pains to:

"point out that this arrangement established by the Film Act may in practice put effective control into the hands of the Commissioner and may leave to the Board little real power or responsibility. We are not sure that even the increase of members not in the government service fully guards against this possibility, remote as it now may seem. The effectiveness of the Film Board will be limited unless its members, who represent the citizens of Canada, are able to express clearly and with knowledge the needs and interests of the Canadian people in documentary films."

Mr. Surveyer on the same question recommends:

"Therefore, that as in the case of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, two or three members should be appointed to the Film Board as moderators, with the duty of examining objectively all plans for expansion, thus protecting the ratepayers against the enthusiasm of the more artistic members of the Board."

It is noteworthy that this opinion of Mr. Surveyer is based upon a fear of the abuse of power, which is also shared by the other members of the Commission.

On the question of the policy regarding the commissioning of films to outside private producers the Report recommends:

"That the National Film Board continue its policy of commissioning films from private producers when this is in the public interest; that it continue and increase its efforts to cooperate with private producers and to encourage private film production in Canada."

And Mr. Surveyer would like to

"make sure that the private producers will get a reasonable share of the work of the National Film Board. The report of the Public Printing and Stationery Department for the fiscal year, ended March 31st, 1949, gives the sales of the year for the printing branch as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Work done in the department, Printing, Binding, etc. | $2,005,619.31 |
| Paper | 1,935,047.80 |
| | $3,940,667.11 |
| Outside work exclusive of paper | 3,060,214.74 |
| TOTAL | $7,000,881.85 |

This shows that out of a total amount of work of $5,065,834.05, exclusive of paper, about 60 per cent was entrusted to outside firms. I recommend therefore,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

—Crawley Films

GROUPED *around 16mm Maurer camera: Chief Cameraman Tom Glynn (L), F. R. ("Budge") Crawley, Rod Sparks, Director Technical Services, Crawley Films.*

F. R. CRAWLEY *is President of Crawley Films Limited, Ottawa, an independent film producing company and distributor.*

## NATIONAL ROUND-UP

**Ontario:**

# BIG BIRTHDAY PARTY

CANADA, whose history is inextricably interwoven with that of the United States, was well represented in the birthday celebrations of one of that country's major cities, Detroit.

Detroit's 250th anniversary was, of course, that of Windsor as well. It was on July 25, 1701, that Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, French explorer, voyaged down the Detroit River and decided it would be a suitable site for a fort and fur-trading post. As he found a point of higher land on the north (Detroit) side of the river, he built his fort there. His name is perpetuated in Cadillac Square in downtown Detroit.

Windsor joined in the celebrations, with a gigantic fireworks display at Reaume Park for the benefit of the tens of thousands who could see it from the other side of the river. A special Windsor committee cooperated with that of Detroit to make the birthday celebrations a joint one though, except for the fireworks, the events were held in Detroit.

Canada was well represented in the mammoth parade. A detachment of red-coated RCMP, mounted on fine horses, got ringing cheers from the hundreds of thousands who packed the parade route. Among the military units represented in the parade were the Toronto Scottish, the Elgin Regiment, the "Van Doos" of Quebec, and the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry. Windsor's Essex Scottish, with its pipe band, played a prominent role in the week-long celebration.

The Toronto Scottish was awarded a special trophy as the best Canadian unit in the parade. President Harry S. Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson lent their presence to the occasion, while Health and Welfare Minister Paul Martin represented the Canadian Government.

## THIS FREEDOM

AN ANNUAL celebration, unique of its kind in the world, this year had record-breaking crowds in Windsor. It is the Emancipation Day event, in which colored people observe the anniversary of legislation of the Imperial Parliament which, on August 1, 1833, set free slaves throughout the British Empire. Slavery had been abolished in Britain itself in the 18th century.

It is a three-day carnival, staged on a week-end close to August 1. It attracts colored folk from Western Ontario but in much greater numbers from Detroit and other Michigan areas, from Chicago, Cleveland and even more distant parts.

Windsor is the ideal location for the celebration, being noted for its racial tolerance. It has a colored alderman, a colored member of the school board, and a colored city solicitor, even though the colored population of the city is not large.

It is situated just across the border from Detroit, the metropolitan area of which has an estimated 350,000 colored population, and is within reasonable distance of other United States cities with a similarly large proportion of colored folk. And it is a British Commonwealth city, thus appropriate for celebration of the anniversary of this historic British legislation.

On the Saturday there was a fine program of music and singing. On the Sunday a great parade up Windsor's main street, Ouellette Avenue, to the city's major park, Jackson Park, where the celebration was held. And there was a religious service.

On Monday there was more singing and dancing, with the event being concluded with a beauty contest, in which Miss International Sepia is chosen. This year Miss Blanche Cathcart, 24, of Detroit was awarded the crown, and $500 in prizes, winning from 25 other contestants.

The Emancipation Day was originated several years ago by Walter L. Perry, brother of Dr. Roy Perry, Windsor alderman. It has grown in popularity among colored and white folk alike.

This year an estimated 75,000 people attended. And in all the years Emancipation Day has been celebrated in Windsor, there hasn't been a racial incident to mar the occasion. It is a jolly affair, with a fine midway, and a carnival spirit prevailing.

—CP

BIRTHDAY PARTY: *At Detroit's 250th anniversary celebrations Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, represented Canada. He is shown, with a group of Canadians, shaking hands with President Truman. From left to right are: Col. the Hon. William Griesinger. Ontario Minister of Planning and Development; Mr. Martin, Maj.-Gen. H. A. Sparling, Defence Headquarters, Ottawa; Michigan Governor G. Mennen Williams, President Truman and Robert H. Saunders, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro.* (*See* Big Birthday Party).

## BLOWING UP

RACING CIRCLES had been in a proper dither for a week back. Growing out of the activities of the Ontario Racing Commission, all the ingredients for viewing with alarm were present: six jockeys suspended, two for life; RCMP constables confiscating wads of gambling money in U.S. funds; stooges and mysterious "ladies in black". Sports writers and racetrack followers conducted searching post-mortems into curious win-and-lose performances by horses and riders. The Racing Commission, with its sleuths of the Ontario Provincial Police digging deeper and farther, said little. But there was ample evidence that more than a minor storm was rapidly blowing up.

**Quebec:**

## RED BALL: BLACKBALL

THE MONTREAL PARKS and Playgrounds Committee has entered the fight against Communism. In a stiffly worded order, this organization has barred seven softball teams from using city playgrounds. The reason: the teams are charged with using softball matches to boost membership in the Communist Party.

A member of the Montreal Police anti-subversive squad named all five teams of "International Softball League" as Reds. Two other teams—the N'Flyers and one sponsored by a Russian-Canadian organization—were similarly branded. All were ordered to find new diamonds.

The organizations supporting the leftist softball outfits were identified by police as the Fur and Leather Workers' Union, Association of United Ukrainian Canadians, Slovak Sporting Club, United Jewish People's Order and the United Electrical Workers' Union.

A Parks and Playgrounds official said the suspensions were directed at the teams, not at individuals. Any player on the suspended teams is free to join another group and use the city's playgrounds so long as politics are left at home.

Or so long as Red Ball is Blackballed.

—CP

THUNDERBIRDS HONORED: *Canada's Korean airlift squadron celebrates a year's successful run on the tough trans-Pacific transport job. Here the RCAF outfit gets the United States Military Air Transport Service flag as recognition of its work. In return, the squadron presented the Americans with a hand-painted copy of its famed Thunderbird badge. At the Dorval ceremony are* (l. *to* r.): *Col. W. D. Goss, U.S. air transport chief; Wing Cmdr. J. K. MacDonald, 426 Commanding Officer; C. M. Drury, Deputy Defence Minister; and Air Commodore A. D. Ross, RCAF Air Transport Chief. Squadron is now home based.*

**Nova Scotia:**

## SUNKEN TREASURE?

SALVAGE operations are under way off Halifax Harbor for a multi-million-dollar cargo reported in the rusting holds of a sunken Russian freighter which went down during the hectic 1944 war year.

The freighter, it is reported, was the *Kolkhoznik*, headed into harbor to pick up convoy. She carried lend-lease supplies for her home port from the U.S.

Secrecy shrouds the operations being carried out by a British salvage vessel. This ship, the *Help*, however, has made trips back to port recently with small amounts of metal salvage.

The nature of the valuable cargo in the ship has not been disclosed, either by salvage officials here or at Ottawa.

The cause of the ship's sinking also is unknown to this date. The captain

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and crew of the ship claimed at the time she had been torpedoed. Others, however, say she struck a reef.

Security measures had prevented disclosure of the sinking of the Russian freighter in 1944. It was similar to the torpedoing of a ship loaded with aviation gasoline off the southeast coast of Nova Scotia during the war. A towline was put aboard under hazardous conditions and the ship was hauled toward shore but it went down with its valuable cargo before it got there.

**New Brunswick:**

## CINDERELLA

FOR YEARS New Brunswick has lamented its lack of colorful special events to draw visitors in the tourist season. Unlike neighboring Nova Scotia, NB has been backward in dramatizing its historical anniversaries and characteristic industries.

As a result, aggressive NS is always well represented by dates-and-places in "tourist calendars" produced by leading U.S. newspapers for the guidance of readers planning vacation trips, while Cinderella-like NB hardly rates a mention.

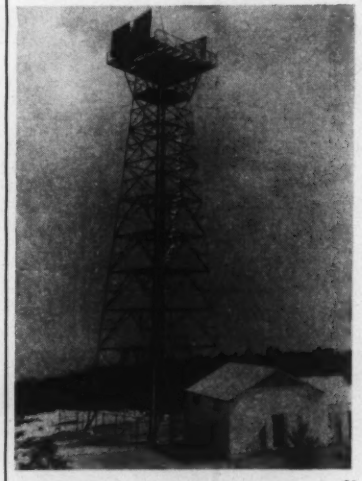
This is one reason, New Brunswickers feel, that many American cars visit their Province only as a means of reaching NS.

Indications are, however, that Cinderella may be coming into her own. At long last NB is developing feature attractions to supplement her scenic charm. In the forefront of this glamorizing campaign are the pageant-loving French Acadians, who live for the most part in the north and east of the Province.

The Memramcook Valley, near Moncton, now has an annual Apple Blossom Festival as well as a Strawberry Festival, each with its distinctive queen and princesses, music, folk dancing, picnics, sports and other entertainment. At Shediac there is the annual Lobster Festival, which is a magnet for bigger crowds each summer. The spectacular "blessing of the fleet" at Shippegan, with its mile-long procession of fishing vessels streaming flags and bunting, was witnessed this year by more than 5,000 people.

Still lacking: A gala festival to publicize NB's Number One agricultural harvest, potatoes, which are worth as much as $20 million in good years, or as much as the entire fishing industry.

One drawback perhaps has been the fact that potatoes do not possess the personality of apple blossoms or strawberries. But, proponents argue, if girls eagerly vie for the honor of being the Lobster Queen, there is no reason why they should not be equally anxious to be a Potato Queen.



—CP

TV TOWER: *This is the type of tower which will be constructed on the Buffalo-Toronto-Montreal radio-relay television route. Construction will be carried out by Bell Telephone Company of Canada. Radio-relay towers in the network will vary in height from 50 to 250 feet, depending on obstructions in the path to the next station.*

—CP

TRIPLE TOW: *Bound for Hamburg, Germany, with three surplus corvettes in tow, was Dutch tug MV Zwarte Zee, said to be the world's largest. She had two corvettes in tow and one lashed alongside. Once out of Vancouver harbor all three will be towed. The corvettes will be fitted out as whalers.*

**Newfoundland:**

## FRIGID FAMINE

HOT summer days naturally call for ice but this season, for the first time in living memory, no icemen are peddling their wares. The reason was the unusually mild winter which did not permit freezing of the ponds near St. John's to any great depth. Most ponds have ice houses stacked with sawdust. This year citizens with iceboxes had to wait their turn to get ice from the fish-refrigeration plant which was too busy protecting a main industry to cater to individual needs.

And June and July in St. John's saw some record temperatures. One fish firm had to import ice from the mainland this past spring and ponds many miles up country, where the weather was colder, were cut for the first time for CNR and fishery use.

■ Camp time has arrived for many air cadets and members of the Reserve Forces and many contingents have been flown to Aldershot, Summerside and other camps for summer training. This is one aspect of confederation that has been of great benefit to the new Canadians. The mixing with lads from other provinces is helping to cement friendships and break down barriers.

WORLD AFFAIRS

# IKE'S PROGRESS

## While He Gathers in NATO Divisions He Pushes Plan for European Army

by Willson Woodside

GENERAL Eisenhower has proven once again what a remarkable personality is his. And together with the personality which made the many nationalities in SHAEF into one team during the war, he now possesses the prestige of a public figure who could be President by just nodding his head. There is no doubt, from many reports received from Europe in recent weeks, that after only six months on the job, Eisenhower is beginning to produce impressive results.

It was probably inevitable that just as Ike began to turn some of his paper forces into real ones, and a day or two after he had moved into his new SHAPE headquarters (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe), a wildly optimistic AP report would have to be circulated round the world showing how the Eisenhower Army soon would far outnumber the Soviet Army in Germany.

The effect is produced by adding up all of the contributions which the Atlantic Treaty partners are supposed to make—according to optimum plans—by the end of this year, while assuming that the enemy will do nothing. As a sample of this calculation, Canada is supposed to have 10,000 men and 11 air squadrons on the spot by early January.

I am looking for encouragement as much as anyone these days. But I don't much care for this kind. It takes no account whatever of the fact that we are concentrating in Germany most of the precariously small force which 12 nations feel able to raise for the defence of Europe, whereas only a small part of the Soviet forces are garrisoned there.

### To Cheer About

Let us not fool ourselves. Upwards of 200 divisions of fine troops did not suffice to give the Germans victory on the Eastern Front. We have pared the estimate to a bare 60 divisions needed to provide a reasonable defence of Western Europe against Soviet attack. We have 11 of these more or less ready in Germany today, and behind them perhaps a dozen more in varying stages of training and equipment, spread all the way from Britain to Italy.

What there is to cheer about is that, 1), a firm commitment has been undertaken by the members of the Atlantic Alliance to raise over 50 divisions; 2), arrangements are now well advanced, after a solid year of argument and negotiation, to secure a German contribution which will bring the total up to 60 divisions; and 3), the inescapable need for this German contribution has brought the West European nations to work out a plan for a European Army which, with the Schuman Plan for pooling coal and steel, will carry the continent a long step towards unity.

All this is on the ground and strictly within the vital theatre of Western Europe. Considerable strides have also been taken in planning fighter air cover for this force, in preparing heavy bomber bases in Britain and in French North Africa, and in bolstering the whole Mediterranean flank through working agreements with Spain and Yugoslavia, preparations to take Greece and Turkey into the Atlantic Alliance, and maintenance of a powerful American carrier force.

What there is most to cheer about is that these tentative developments towards a unified defence of Western Europe and the Mediterranean are backed up by the immense surge of American power which has been called forth by the Korean crisis. That is what has changed the world situation and given Eisenhower the time to carry out his plans, which will take up to two years for fruition. That—and the admittedly great strides which have been made in American atomic development during the past year.

This surge of American power, the stand made in Korea since the débacle of last December, and the earnest of fresh American forces sent to Europe this year have changed the whole atmosphere on the Continent. The Europeans are now ready to believe that the U.S. is completely committed to the defence of Europe. They are beginning to believe that Europe could be defended if two-years' grace can still be secured, and even to hope that if Western power can secure two more years of grace, it may be able to deter the Soviets from war indefinitely.

This changed atmosphere gives a new feeling of reality to the negotiations for a European Army. SATURDAY NIGHT's readers were in on this scheme, very early, when I reported from Paris last October a long talk with an influential French politician who had just made a survey trip to Germany on the question and was preparing the memorandum which became the basis for the "Pleven Plan" announced later.

Manning in Phoenix Republic

WHAT IKE STARTED WITH

One of the most noble and far-sighted initiatives taken since the war (and the French should be given credit for more of these than anyone else in Europe), the Pleven Plan was born at an inopportune moment. Proposed hastily, to head off the American plan for the re-creation of a German Army, the French plan proposed mixed divisions, which few military experts thought would be practicable, and a European Ministry of Defence, at a time when such an institution seemed a pipe-dream to many.

### Switches U.S. Support

Only the deep basic appeal of the idea to Western Europeans kept it alive. Over the winter the Americans pushed negotiations with the anti-Hitler German military leaders, Generals Speidel and Heusinger, on the details of the proposed German Army, its size, composition, and command set-up, resulting in the so-called Petersberg Plan. But over the winter the Schuman Plan went ahead, too, and the Western European nations agreed to a political authority to control the coal and steel plan which could serve as a model for a defence authority, to control a European Army.

The French gradually gave way on the idea of mixed divisions, each made up of three brigades of different nationality, which was considered the most impractical feature of their plan for a European Army. And the Americans finally came up squarely against the question of recreating the German General Staff, in their Petersberg Plan for a new German national army. Some weeks ago the barrier between the French and American positions was dissolved; almost certainly Ike provided the solvent. He also gave a tremendous push to the whole idea of European unity about this time, in his July 3 speech in London.

John J. McCloy, the U.S. High Commissioner in Germany (and very able wartime assistant to Secretary of War Stimson), returned from Washington and switched American support behind the European Army plan. The French let it be known privately that they would accept national divisions as the basic unit. Bonn sent a top-level delegation to the Paris talks, and a preliminary agreement was soon announced between France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and Italy. Holland has only been observing, so far, but is expected to join.

—National Defence

IKE'S QUIZZICAL LOOK *may relax when a lot of people, including ourselves (it is Defence Minister Claxton he is confronting above) make more speed in turning our promises into forces on the ground under his European command.*

—Messner in Rochester Times-Union

THE SHOW *goes on the road: Molotov's appearance in Warsaw to shout at Tito has been widely construed as a warning to Poles against deviation.*

Doubtless great difficulties will have to be surmounted in implementing the Pleven Plan and producing the Army of Europe. One of these is German insistence on a position of complete equality. This will require, for one thing, further revisions of the Allied position in Germany, changing it from occupation based on victory to a defence position based on a contract freely entered into by the German Government.

This change won't be easy to make.

and it probably will not be clear-cut until a formal peace is made with Germany. The Allied Powers are scarcely going to put themselves in a position in which the Bonn Government could insist that they withdraw their forces from Germany. Nor will forces which have filled the role of conqueror and enjoyed all the privileges which go with that role, easily change their attitude to that of ally. The Germans, for their part, cannot be expected to enjoy having large numbers of foreign troops in their country, crowding their living quarters, using their fields for manoeuvres and competing for the favors of their women. This is not a situation which can be maintained indefinitely.

Another difficult point raised by the German demand for complete equality is the denial to Germany of any other force than that which she contributes to the European Army. France and Belgium at least, among the other members, insist on retaining a national army outside of the framework of the European Army, for use in their colonial empire.

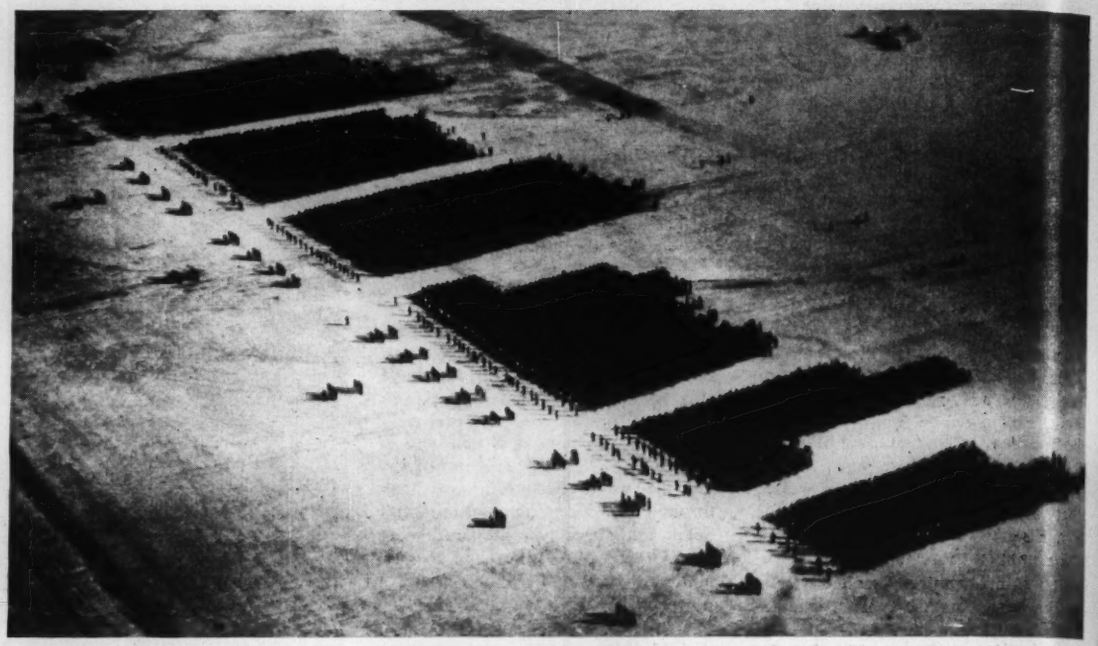
There is the insistence, too, that the Germans cannot have a General Staff, though the French and the others have shown no inclination to give up their own staff organizations. As a minimum the Germans will have to have full representation on the European Army staff, though this, too, will be given grudgingly.

Without full German equality there will be the determined opposition of Schumacher's Social Democrats to overcome in Germany. And in Italy there is certain to be a demand for revision of the peace treaty, to remove restrictions on Italian armed forces.

Well might one wonder if these problems can ever be solved. Yet the answer is given with growing confidence: Ike will solve them!

If and when he does he will have at his disposal, within the European Army, that German contingent without which few military men believe Western Europe to be defensible. Present prospects are that this might amount to some 10 smallish divisions of 12,000-13,000 men within two years at the earliest.

Since Pleven laid down the proportion of Germans as not to be more than one-to-five in the European Army, the latter would presumably have to contain all 15 of the new French divisions to be raised by 1953, all the Italian divisions and all the Benelux divisions. There is no present talk of the British joining in.



—International

WHAT IT TAKES: *"Divisions" are tossed about these days like "billions", but here is what it takes to make up a full combat division (which is about all Canada could muster at present). Photo shows 28th Pennsylvania Division on review. At far left is the band, then come three infantry regiments. Large block in centre includes four field artillery battalions and one anti-aircraft battalion. Second from right are men of the heavy tank, engineer and medical battalions, reconnaissance, quartermaster and ordnance companies. At the right are the signals, replacements and military police contingents.*

—Herblock in Washington Post

THE KIND *of thing which may drive Ike into the White House: "Whee! Maybe the war will soon be ended!"*

—Miller

—Wide World

THE STURDY TURKS, *shown above parading their Sherman tanks, may soon be admitted to Atlantic Alliance, although more at insistence of U.S. Air Force than of Gen. Eisenhower.*

NEW FRENCH ARMS *going into mass production include 73mm. bazooka, claimed to penetrate nine inches of armor at 220 yards. There is also a 13-ton light tank, with low silhouete, high mobility and powerful gun, counted on as a tank-destroyer; and prototype of 50-ton heavy tank, called most powerful Allied model.*

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U.S. AFFAIRS

# "SHOE-STRING" AIR FORCE

*Washington*

PEOPLE here are wondering whether the American Air Force, by urging the stepping up of the Air Force target from 95 to 150 groups (a heavy bomber group has about 18 planes, a fighter group 60 to 80) will start another colossal inter-services row. The last row started in 1947 when all three Services were brought under the new Joint Chiefs of Staff, who in turn were put under a new Joint Secretary of Defence.

The Navy's wrath, and its sense of proportion, went up in flames in late 1949 when Louis Johnson, the Secretary for Defence, cancelled the construction of a new 65,000-ton flush-deck super aircraft carrier on the grounds of "economy." Soon afterwards a Navy captain "leaked" to the press highly confidential documents in which top Navy officers alleged that the huge B-36 bombers of the Air Force were a flop. Stories were inspired that this plane was being built to suit the contractors, with whom Defence Secretary Johnson had lately been connected.

The whole business was complicated by the fact that the Navy was also resisting the unprecedented degree of civilian control which the new set-up was inflicting on it. The row ended with a Congressional hearing, the replacement of Admiral Denfield, Chief of Naval Operations, and several high officers, and the appointment of the late Admiral Sherman as Chief of Naval Operations.

From then on, under him, the Navy simmered down, and forgot, or almost forgot, that General Bradley had publicly referred to them as a lot of "fancy Dans."

The question of a 160-group Air Force can easily capture public imagination, and become a political issue. Senator Taft, prospective candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination next year, has often spoken against sending "foot-soldiers" to Europe, and of America's being able to rely on air supremacy to defend herself. Senator Lodge, another Republican, though no Taftee, has been advocating bigger and bigger air forces ever since the war ended, with, give him credit, sound arguments well fortified by facts. The public, which has no wish to send troops to spend long years in Europe, would jump at the prospect of an "air supremacy" which allowed the boys to stay at home and might even lead to a cutting of the draft.

THE STATE Department has worked out a retaliatory plan with the Commissioner of Washington's police which they hope will bring to an end the exasperating restrictions which prevent American diplomats from driving their own cars in Moscow. To get a licence in Moscow, American diplomats have to be able to strip and re-assemble the whole engine, know every part, and say how it works. As a result only the Embassy garage mechanic could hold a licence, but since he left recently the Americans are finding curious difficulties in getting one for his successor. All the American cars are chauffeured by Russians who are assumed to be members of the secret police.

In Washington, being diplomats, the Russians have not been asked even to take the driving test which every American citizen has to take. Even the simple written test has been given to them in Russian — though the road signs are in English. Now, in future, Washington's Russians are threatened with having to take their full tests. And unless Moscow takes the restrictions off the American diplomats, Russian diplomats are likely to be intentionally "failed" in their Washington driving tests.

*—Kenneth Harris, OFNS*

—Berryman in the Washington Star

HE GAVE ME THE BOOT AS WELL AS THE SHOE-STRING

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

# A PERFUNCTORY CHEER

*London.*

THE EAGERLY awaited statement on the economic position of the country has at last been made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gaitskell. It got an approving cheer from his own supporters, but even that had a perfunctory ring about it. No one could feel happy about the financial prospects or about the means that have been adopted to meet the nation's difficulties—certainly not Mr. Gaitskell.

So far as the balance of external trade is concerned, Britain seems to be running heavily into "the red". According to the Chancellor's own figures, this country would have to increase its exports by no less than £300,000,000 in the second half of the year if a further deficit is to be avoided. And everyone knows that the second half of the year in Britain is usually the less productive of the two, because of holidays. Not much hope there.

### Walking the Party Line

As the Chancellor's speech went on, it became clear that his chief concern was with the internal economic situation, where wages and the cost of living are chasing one another higher and higher. Here the Chancellor showed himself to be a true Socialist, walking the party line. He made the usual appeals for greater production and wage-restraint. But the specific measures he proposed to cope with the situation were more and more price controls and the limitation of dividends. It was this last that won him his cheer from his own back-benches.

Price control is a method that is dear to the Socialist heart. And this time the controls are to be used deliberately to keep profits down. But the one thing they apparently won't keep down is the cost of living. The Chancellor himself admits that "it would be wrong to suppose they are likely to bring a significant reduction in the retail price index". So why have them?

The really popular feature of the Chancellor's proposals—popular, that is, among Socialists—is the limitation of dividends. This is something for which they have constantly been crying out, conveniently heedless of the fact that, while dividends have gone up 61 per cent since 1938, wages have gone up nearly 160 per cent. It is to meet this insistent demand from the trade unions that the Chancellor now proposes that dividends should by law be limited to the average of the past two years. And this freeze is to last for the next three years—supposing of course that a Socialist Government is still in power.

The one respect in which Mr. Gaitskell displays a courageous consistency is in his refusal to yield to the Socialist clamor for an increase in the various social subsidies—incidentally, one of the chief planks in Mr. Bevan's platform. There are important sections of Socialist opinion that want to see the ceiling on social services raised to £600,000,000 a year, but Mr. Gaitskell knows how fatal this would be to the nation's economy, and he has set his face sternly against it. It was the one bright spot in his speech.—*P.O'D.*

—Illingworth in the Daily Mail

NYE'S TEMPTATION

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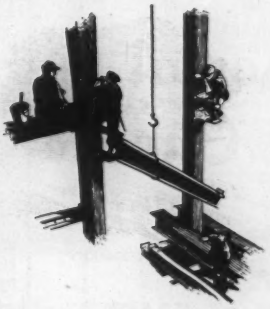
*XVth Century Flemish Tapestry. Reproduced by kind permission of the Owners, The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.*



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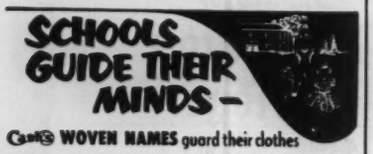

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## BOOKS

### WHOLESOME TALE

THE FOUNDLING—by Francis Cardinal Spellman—*Saunders*—$3.50.

ONCE upon a Christmas time just after World War I, an unknown mother abandoned her unwanted child in a New York cathedral. A returned soldier, Paul Taggart, who has lost an arm and has had both his face and his soul horribly scarred by the years behind, stumbles into the cathedral and discovers the baby. Possession of the child seems to bring him the first peace he has known in a long time, but a more practical cab-driver whose advice he asks urges him to take it to a Foundling Hospital, or else run the risk of being locked up. Paul does so, with some regret, but learns to his consternation that because he is a Protestant he can never adopt the baby he has found; having been abandoned in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the child is automatically a Catholic.

Paul tries underhand methods in an attempt to regain possession of the foundling, whom the nuns christen Peter Lane. A Catholic friend offers to adopt it, then turn it over to Paul, but at the last moment the friend's wife finds she cannot endure the thought of living under the shadow of such deception, and informs the nuns of the scheme. Paul sees the light, and from then on abandons the idea of adopting Peter, though his interest in the boy continues to be lively.

Peter grows up at Mount Mary, an orphanage farm on Staten Island, where he develops unusual ability in music under the encouragement of Sister Crescentia. Among his fellow foster-children, his best friend is "Chubby," a little negro boy who is later lucky enough to find his real mother and live with her. On her deathbed, Sister Crescentia leaves Peter three movements of a symphony which she has composed. Peter is to write the finale movement. He does so, but expert criticism pronounces the ending not equal to the rest of the opus. Peter has just about had time to swallow his disappointment when he is swept into World War II.

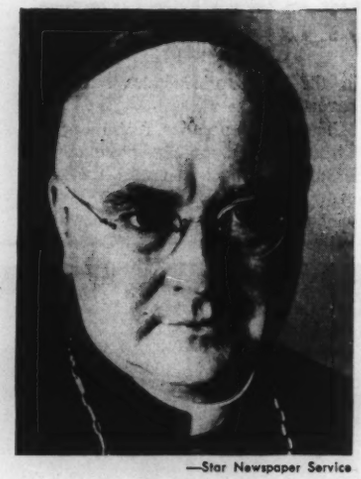
So runs the story of "The Foundling," Cardinal Spellman's first novel, though by no means his first book. All rights to it have been given to the New York Foundling Hospital, which cares for children regardless of race, color or creed. There is nothing the least bit pretentious about the book, current choice of the Literary Guild. But its wholesomeness and its plausibility will make many readers yearn for a return to the normal in novels.

—*J.E.P.*

### THE MASS MIND

THE TROUBLED AIR—by Irwin Shaw—*Random House*—$3.95.

THE Communists are very angry with Mr. Irwin Shaw, possibly because he holds that they and the Fascists are about equally responsible for the extreme difficulty of maintaining liberal democracy in a country like the United States—and how right he is! Liberal democracy is very important to Communists when they are not in power, and they hate being reminded



—Star Newspaper Service

CARDINAL SPELLMAN

that their only real interest in it is that they, and not the Fascists, shall be the people who abolish it. Mr. Shaw clearly wants to maintain liberal democracy indefinitely, and not merely until the Communists can get into power.

He is a very dexterous novelist, and can pour in all the ingredients at just the right time and in just the right proportions for maximum emotional effect. He even provides the wife of the middle-aged liberal democrat ex-professor with a belated (and eventually aborted) pregnancy at just the time when his liberal democracy is getting him fired from his radio job. This tidies up the liberal democrat's marital situation but leaves us uncertain who is going to pay the hospital bills. There seems to be a lot of truth in the crypto-Communist's argument that liberal democracy will wind up in the line of fire between the two authoritarian parties and perish with its honorable wounds on both sides.

Mr. Shaw is also a dexterous playwright, and his dialogue is brilliant. It is true that all his characters talk in much the same pattern, and that after a hundred pages the bright reader can talk in the same pattern himself, especially if the cocktail tray has been round twice. It is an amusing pattern, but it does not let you very far into the inner mental processes of the people who are talking.

Possibly the leading character in the book is not any one person, but "America"—the mass mind, which Mr. Shaw depicts as chiefly filled with mutual hatred, envy, greed and all uncharitableness, with a thick top dressing of fear. And possibly the reflection which we are supposed to make is made for us by Mrs. Grogan, the old incubator-watcher who observes the death of the prematurely-born baby: "You're well out of it, lad, and don't let anyone tell you different."

Which has been said before, by the Preacher in the one book of the Bible which seems to have the whole-hearted faith of our younger novelists: Better is the day of death than the day of one's birth.

—*B.K.S.*

—Florence Homolka

LION FEUCHTWANGER

### COLORFUL PAGEANT

THIS IS THE HOUR—by Lion Feuchtwanger—*Macmillan*—$4.50.

A CURRENT definition of the modern historical novel is "a book with a shapely wench on the jacket and no jacket on the shapely wench." Mr. Feuchtwanger's latest novel conforms to these specifications, the shapely wench in this case being the Duchess of Alba, mistress and favorite model of Spain's great painter, Francisco Goya.

The novel takes its not particularly appropriate title from the final etching in Goya's series, "Los Caprichos." In those cryptic and macabre drawings the artist unburdened himself of some of the malice that had been accumulating in his mind during his years as painter to the corrupt and decadent court of Charles IV. Many critics have attempted to puzzle out the hidden meanings of those drawings, and it is no doubt legitimate for Herr Feuchtwanger to make his own guess and then deduce from it his interpretation of Goya's character.

Although Goya and the Duchess are the principal figures in Feuchtwanger's picture, his canvas is well filled with other major and minor figures of the period: the stupid, kindly King; the ugly and over-sexed Queen Maria Luisa; her favorite, Manuel Godoy, the real ruler of Spain; and grandees, priests, inquisitors, artists and peasantry.

Herr Feuchtwanger's picture is one of a colorful pageant. If he is not entirely successful in making his figures lifelike, perhaps some of the fault lies with his translator, Mrs. H. T. Lowe-Porter. The author has chosen to end each short section of his novel with a few lines of verse, which are said to be in an essentially Spanish metre. English readers, however, will find it familiar as the metre of "Hiawatha." Not only is this metre the most irritating in the English language, but Mrs. Lowe-Porter makes it worse by her novel idea that English verse can be produced by chopping passages of undistinguished prose into lines of eight syllables each, without regard for meaning or accent.

Readers with sensitive ears are advised to skip this poetry. In fact, they will find that skipping a good deal of the prose will not spoil the total effect of the 500 odd pages.—*J.L.C.*

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

PEOPLE

# WINNERS BY AND LARGE

THERE'S a new World Council for the Welfare of the Blind. It has just been organized after two years of work. First President is **Col. Edwin A. Baker** of Toronto. Col. Baker was the first Canadian officer blinded in the First World War; was one of chief organizers of the Canadian National Institute of the Blind. Headquarters of the new organization will be in France.

—Macdonald
COL. E. A. BAKER

■ **John MacLaren,** son of NB's Lieutenant-Governor, has received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in biology from Vanderbilt University, Tenn. Dr. MacLaren, a graduate of Dalhousie University, also received a fellowship in medical science from the National Research Council of Canada.

■ At the Canadian Track and Field meet in Vancouver, **Bob Hutchinson** of Victoria finished 10 yards ahead of his nearest competitor in the mile relay and also won the 100- and 200-yard sprints. The six-mile event was won by **Lyall Sundberg,** Calgary's long-distance runner.

■ First award — and $100 — in the play-writing contest sponsored by the Workshop of the Ottawa Drama League has been won by **Mrs. F. E. Binns** of Kamloops, BC., with her one-act play, "Grand Finale." Mrs. Binns also took third prize with another play and added another $50 to the kitty. Second prize went to **Graham McInnes** of Ottawa, who is well-known locally for the two musicals he has written—"Come by Chance" and "The Last Best West!"—produced by the Ottawa Drama League as season-enders. Honorable mentions were awarded to **Margaret Macfarlane** of Montreal, **Elsie L. Kilby** of Vancouver, **Marie Thomas** of South Burnaby, BC, **Anne Honeysett** of Calgary and **Peter Dwyer** of Ottawa.

—CP
TOP SCULLER *is 19-year-old Bob Williams, first Canadian to win the North American title in 18 years; the fourth Canadian to win since 1899.*

■ At the International Regatta at Valleyfield, Que., more than 50,000 people watched the two day event and cheered **Bernie Daoust** of Lachine, Que., when his "Canada Maid" placed first in all three heats to win the Schenley Gold Helmet Trophy.

■ Taking a summer course? You're not alone. A committee headed by **Dr. John MacIntosh** of Jarvis Street School for Boys, Toronto, made a survey of how many Toronto Secondary School teachers have taken summer courses within the last five years. They came up with the answer—almost half of the teachers. And it isn't just the younger teachers, either. Those with 20 or more years' experience take more summer courses than the younger ones.

■ Begorrah and it's Irish **Mayor Tony Gallagher** of Sydney who officially opened the first Cape Breton County Gaelic Mod! Feature of the Mod was the newly-formed Sydney Girls' Pipe Band.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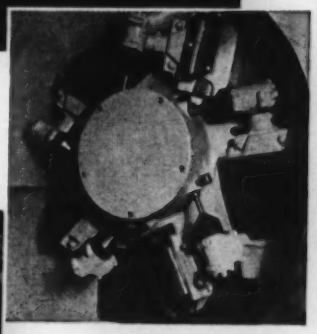

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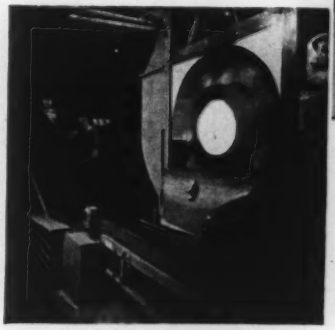

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# Sailor you fix

A Canadian short story by
SHOLTO WATT

She was convalescent after a long illness and the impact of so much youthful energy was fatiguing, Miss Crawford felt; yet it provoked in her an unforeseen tendency to giggle and, before the afternoon was over, to laugh outright.

The sailor suddenly appeared before her in response to her inquiry for someone to repair her trellis, he explained. Everything about him shone. He was stocky in figure. He seemed to be in repose, but Miss Crawford had the impression that he might leap six feet without a second's warning.

She lay in a deck chair in the garden of her old house: a woman fastidious and timid: everything about her a little faded, her fair prettiness and the glance from her eyes: her clothes so quiet that they, too, seemed to have taken on a subdued protective coloring. Beside this vital human she felt like a ghost.

She had no time to deliver her little speech about how old Mackintosh, the handyman, was away ill, and so . . . Already the sailor was shaking the trellis vigorously and frowning at it in disapproval. "Put this shipshape", he said. In a fraction of time the prized vine, undisturbed for twenty years, was lying on the grass. There was hammering and thumping, the hose playing and the vine back, neatly tied in vertical lines. The sailor told her about himself: "Mrs. Wilson's son, down the lane. Call me 'Tug'."

Miss Crawford was unaware that every Wilson who goes to sea becomes "Tugboat", but she smiled her automatic, polite smile, which held a sweetness she did not know.

He had swindled the Navy into accepting him when he was fifteen and after the war he had entered the merchant service. Rio . . . Casa . . . Colon . . . He had sailed from all the Canadian ports, Halifax and Vancouver, Saint John and Montreal. He had spent a thousand bucks in two weeks between Quebec and Montreal. "Y'oughta see some of them joints down east in Montreal—just take a whirl one day . . . "

Miss Crawford sighed. She had not even the strength to clear out her bureau drawer, that always overhanging nuisance, that bureau drawer! She hardly saw herself in Montreal nightclubs. Where, she wondered idly, did anyone find a shirt of such a startling lucent green? Who would make it?

A glad shout announced that Tug was exploring the garden shed. "Hey! Guess what I found stowed away?" He came out beaming with a hammock and, before Miss Crawford could remember when she had last seen it, it was dusted, tested and slung between house and tree. Tug noted its fringe and headrest with a severe gaze. "Sure ain't Navy style", he said, "but all the same there's nothing like a mick for getting your great shaggy head down".

Levitated by some psychic power, Miss Crawford found herself in the hammock, alarmingly high, while Tug patted her dress into place and delivered her book and workbag to her. Liverpool . . . Gib . . . Haifa . . . He sent home a hundred dollars a month: "Now Mom has twelve hundred of it in her account and she won't let me have more than five bucks at a time. Figures I'd bust the lot. Figure she's right. It's for when I settle down, she says".

By then he was reorganizing her rock border, which Miss Crawford had previously thought to be in pleasing disarray. The stones were sharply inspected, cleaned, and deposited in unwavering parallel ranks. There was a girl in Tug's life he was saying. Irene. Lived a block over. "Me, I'd like to raise a lot of fat little nippers. Grow up chunky, like me. That's for strength". He hit himself resoundingly in the diaphragm. "Irene, she's just the right type, been waiting for me three years. Broad in the beam. Cute, too", he added reflectively. "Still and all, I don't know about getting spliced. I like to get around".

Now he was getting around to such purpose that, having sternly tied back some trailing ornamental bushes, he was again at the garden shed. Swishing and crackles and the hose indicated housecleaning. "Oh, poor Mackintosh", sighed Miss Crawford—and with that an unforeseen little giggle surprised her. Yes, it would be good for Mackintosh.

"In Algiers . . . " Tug was saying, "in Naples . . . " Before Miss Crawford's inward eye came Algiers-the-White, clinging to its russet hills, enfolded in its strange green trees. And Naples—palaces and statues and fountains, held in the glistening blue of the sea and sky, and distantly, improbably, like a dim painted illusion, Capri and Sorrento.

But what was this? "Them thugs . . . trucks . . . rackets . . . hijackin' Army supplies . . . six thousand in wog money . . . caught a couple myself, they were sorry . . . knives . . . Army revolvers". Evidently Naples and Algiers had brought different experiences to the two people now on one seacoast Canadian lawn.

"Wasn't that very dangerous?" she said, in her faint sweet voice.

"Dangerous? Lady, y'oughta been with me in Panama. Them rats! Creep up on you but they won't stand and fight . . . the yellow-bellied sons of . . . " There followed a muttering which Miss Crawford thought it as well not to hear—even though she had to stifle another giggle.

Abruptly the storm ended. Tug smiled brilliantly: "That's no talk for a lady, not for a lady that isn't none too well anyhow. I'm going to bring you a cup of tea. Ladies", he informed her, "like afternoon tea".

"Oh, but I'm sure you'd like something, I'll just go to the kitchen—"

But as she struggled from the hammock, a firm hand pressed her back. "I'm cook of the Mess around here". In a second the back door opened and banged shut. Miss Crawford closed her eyes. Decidedly fatiguing, this youngness. She heard rushing of water and a thwack, thwack, thwack, and "Oh dear", she thought, "what will Susan say in the morning?"

She awakened to find beside her a frightening quantity of ham and eggs, immense slices of toast and steaming mahogany tea. For years Miss Crawford had taken no more in the afternoon than weak China tea, thin bread-and-butter; but she rallied, looked submissive, and said her thanks.

"I'll bet you thought I forgot the salt and pepper. But I didn't". He took them from his pocket. He said the doormat had been very dusty but he had fixed it. That would be the thwack, thwack, thought Miss Crawford. "And that lino needed a good dousing. I done it".

Then "Eat hearty, mate. Put hair—I mean, put muscle on you". He moved away, hammered some final nails into the trellis. "I'll bring some paint. Fix this up good. A nice bright red, eh?"

"That might be very pretty", said Miss Crawford, faintly but still politely.

As she ate her ham and eggs, and much more than she had imagined possible, she observed Tug making the garden shipshape according to his own seamanlike ideas. How, for instance, did that hose appear, so neatly coiled, beside the gate? She heard again the names of far, golden ports: Shanghai, Lisbon and San Francisco; Cape Town, Antwerp and Alexandria. And in each some adventure, some surprise in the sailor's fragmentary vision of the city he will never know. It was as though she saw the wide world by flashes of sheet lightning dancing in high good humor from the sky.

"You know something, lady?" He was beside her. He took her plates, shot off to wash them, and returned. "You know something? I been enjoying myself. I like to fix things. I'd like to run my own galley; and I been thinking. That Irene's a cute kid".

A momentous silence, which Miss Crawford did not break.

Then the brilliant grin. "To-night", said Tug Wilson, "I'm gonna put on my new shore-going clothes, and boy! Will that knock her cold. And I'll tell her we'll marry, and she'll fuss a while because I ain't been so quick, and I'll bring her around, and we'll go tell the folks—and, *Oh brother!*"

He looked around the garden. "More tiddley now", he said. To Miss Crawford's mind the place looked much like a deck stripped for action. It would be long before it could regain its old casual grace. She gave him her hand, with her sad, sweet smile, and thanked him, and wished him luck in love.

He suddenly turned back. "I never shown you what them types in Panama City done to me?" He hoisted his shirt to show a long thin line of white scar diagonal on the brown torso. "If you'll take my advice, lady, you'll keep outa dark alleys round that port". He vaulted the gate and was gone.

Miss Crawford lay back, gasping a little. "I daresay", she murmured at last, "that the nation will survive the prophets of doom". With an exhilaration unexpected, she slipped out of the hammock and stepped off briskly to clear out that bureau drawer.

*Canadian littérateur Sholto Watt's first published fiction piece suggests rightly that he's been everywhere, done everything, knows "most everyone." His brother, Robin, painted his portrait.*

Published by The Canadian Bank of Commerce
because we liked it

Grier, ARCA, says he painted Tug in characteristic blue because Watt's green shirt is just shore-going gear.

"TUG"

# INDEPENDENT FILMS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

that the National Film Board should be required to give, each year, to outside film producers or to outside photographers, work to the value of half its production of films or of photographs."

As a private film producer I am aware of some of the complex problems faced by Arthur Irwin, the present Government Film Commissioner, an accomplished Canadian of ability and integrity. Under his able guidance much progress has been made at the National Film Board during the past 18 months.

What is the fair or reasonable share of Government film production that might be expected to go to private industry? First, one should know that of the estimated $2 million annual total of film production carried out by Canadians in Canada, $1,250,000 is Federal Government production.

In the past, information given to Parliament by the National Film Board has never clearly indicated how small a percentage of the artistically creative part of Government film production the private producers of the Canadian Film Industry have been allowed to perform. At present, of the annual total of $1,250,000 Government production work it is estimated that less than 10 per cent—possibly less than 5 per cent—is done by private producers.

Even with due consideration to the problems of the Government Film Commissioner in making the most efficient use of the capital investment in plant and trained personnel, it seems to be in the public interest to increase materially the percentage of creative production work done outside the National Film Board. The commissioning of more work outside will undoubtedly encourage private film production from coast to coast.

I believe it will also have a salutary effect within the National Film Board production organization, by providing competition both in the field of production efficiency and artistic quality.

### Competitive Market

The removal of the incentives to efficient production imposed by the profit and loss account, and operation in a competitive free market, would be fatal to the private film producer. The removal of these same incentives threatens to be as disastrous to the efficiency of the state operated film production organization, despite the efforts of all the high principled, industrious, talented people engaged from time to time in its operation.

There are signs, however, that Commissioner Irwin recognizes the value of healthy competition.

By the same token the private film industry in Canada can well afford to study the excellent quality of so many of the National Film Board films, and prepare itself to produce films of equal quality in more quantity than would be possible at present. Mr. Surveyer's target of 50 per cent to outside producers seems reasonable, but can only be realized if private producers shoulder responsibility for the efficient production of films of high artistic quality.

### Domestic Film Industry

The Massey Report recognizes that the theatrical entertainment feature films shown in Canadian commercial theatres are virtually 100 per cent of foreign origin. In his book, "On Being Canadian" (Dent's, 1948), Vincent Massey gives as his opinion that "the production of films — that is, films for the purpose of entertainment—prospers best in the field of free enterprise."

It seems desirable that some day a domestic feature-film industry, if only on a small scale, become established in Canada on a sound economic basis. A start has already been made in French-language production. But if this Canadian industry is ever to grow to be of sufficient stature and maturity, it must first train its creative artists and technicians in the field of the production of "little" pictures of high quality.

A National Film Board policy of increasing the amount of production work given to outside producers would help to hasten the day when a feature film industry in Canada will be an accomplished fact.

(This article is one of a series on the Massey Report.)

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PEOPLE

# VERVE AND VERSATILITY

## As Director of Top-Flight Canadian Movies Leslie McFarlane's Scope is Enlarged

—NFB

TOP PRODUCER: *Leslie McFarlane has had many careers but perhaps he is best known here for his work as a producer with the National Film Board in Ottawa.*

AT FIRST glance, the career of Leslie McFarlane, National Film Board producer, might seem to be distinguished most by his versatility, which is a constant source of surprise. But there's more than that. Throughout his career he's held the unshakeable belief that a Canadian writer can earn a living without going to the States.

And he proved it. For 14 years he made a full-time career of writing fiction, sold everything he wrote, and supported a family.

But Leslie isn't content just to preach this philosophy. He puts it into practice in writing documentary films for the Film Board.

McFarlane is no studio director. In a sense he may be said to have exchanged the economically hazardous career of the free-lance writer for the comparative security of a civil servant. But at NFB a film writer—"at least the sort of film writer I am—does not stay at a desk; he goes all over Canada. As for security, I've come within inches of a broken neck half a dozen times since I began directing films."

He still regards himself as a Canadian writer, one who realizes that the creative writer in any country should adapt himself to the media of communication.

A short, broad-shouldered, pleasant man nearing 50, Leslie McFarlane's versatility has paid off in his present work. At his peak as a fiction writer his name appeared on the covers of seven different magazines of international circulation in one week. He turned out a novelette in two or three days, a book in six days. Now he can write the whole commentary for a film overnight.

McFarlane first broke into free-lance fiction in 1924—the year after he had quit his job on the Sudbury *Star*. He had done a number of humorous pieces for the Toronto *Star Weekly* and *Goblin*, but it was not until he was practically forced to read a copy of *Adventure* magazine over and over on a prospecting trip near Haileybury that he got the urge to try a novelette. There wasn't anything else to read "and we were there for ten days." Leslie figured he knew what the ingredients of a story were. The first effort didn't sell. But Arthur Hoffman, the editor, detected a spark of talent and encouraged McFarlane to keep trying. He rewrote the same novelette three times under direction of Hoffman, who finally bought it. It was called "The River Trail."

A succession of stories for *Adventure* followed. One of them led to McFarlane going to New York with the idea of making it into a play. That project petered out. But McFarlane got a "bread-and-butter" job writing juveniles under contract with a New York writer who inherited the mantle of Horatio Alger. (McFarlane's boys-and-girls books are standards in the trade today and one series has sold more than a million, is still selling).

In 1928, his short story, "The Root House" shared a prize with Mazo de la Roche in a national short story contest.

Still free lancing, McFarlane in 1940 wrote 35 half-hour plays for a commercially-sponsored program. In 1942, he came to Ottawa to head the radio section of the publicity branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply. A year later he was transferred to NFB to do a picture on Canadian-produced Lancasters.

But Leslie by no means has reached the "looking backward" stage. For him writing and directing films for the National Film Board is just another step forward in his career.—*R.U.Mahaffy.*


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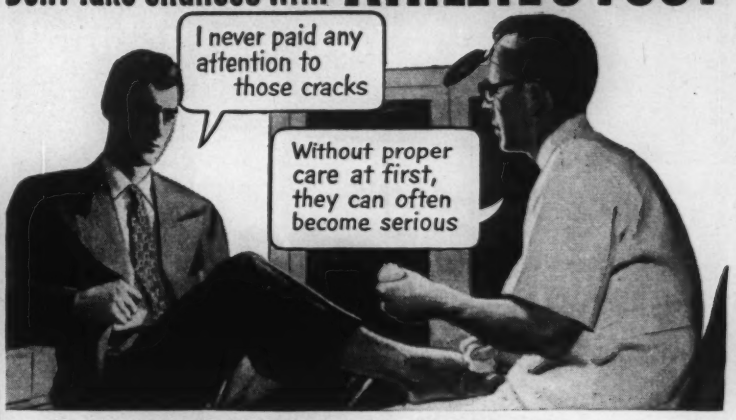


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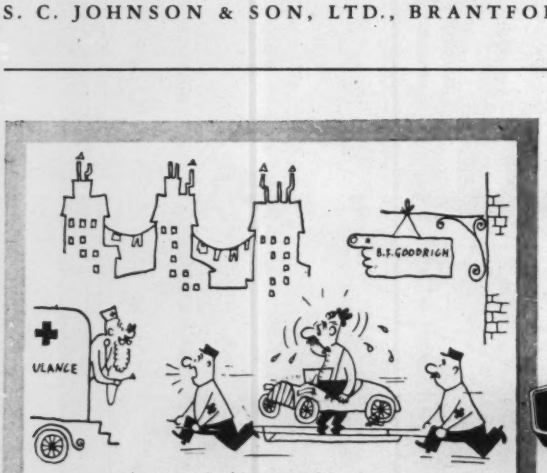


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INTERMISSION

# A Parade of Language

by J. E. Middleton

PURSUERS and Real Raisers, as trustees of an estate, brought an action of Multiplepoinding and Exoneration in the Scottish Court of Session against certain persons, named and unnamed. The Lord Ordinary hearing the case pronounced an Interlocutor, which (in part) instructed the defendants to lodge their Condescendences and Claims within three months of a certain date.

All this is culled from a Glasgow solicitor's advertisement in a Toronto newspaper. It surely is an imposing array of language. Doubtless it could be translated into common speech by anyone willing to spend a couple of hours rooting through the unabridged Oxford Dictionary and the Encyclopaedia. But why meddle with its dignity and splendor? Why call a Lord Ordinary a trial judge? Why dissipate the charm of the unknown? There is majesty in the word "condescendences." Why change it to "statements of particulars?"

Let us remember that the solicitor who wrote the advertisement was complimenting all who would read it, either for entertainment or for practical use. He assumed that we were intelligent; that we were familiar with the English language in all its spurs and angles. Let us accept the compliment. Let us "leave it lay", pretending that we know as much as he does, which is a comfortable feeling. Some lies can be cuddled, as one cuddles a Persian kitten.

Every specialist has a professional vocabulary. A physician says "nephritis" when he spots an inflamed kidney. A theologian speaks airily of "Thomism"; a geologist of "The Eozoic." An editor marks his leading article "ten-point Caslon Old Style." None of them cares a hoot whether you understand him or not.

NOW a solicitor, in Glasgow, is a specialist of specialists. He has a multiple vocabulary; English Criminal Law, Scottish Civil Law, collegiate English, Highland Gaelic, Lowland dialect of Burns and Barrie, and of course a sufficiency of Latin and French.

My old teacher of Classics used to say, "When you master a foreign tongue you enlarge and fortify your intelligence." Consider the intelligence of the Glasgow solicitor; broad as a prairie, fortified like Gibraltar. Sentence after sentence in English he may utter or write which none of us common folk can understand. But they are noble sentences, thundering past like a battery of horse-artillery and commanding universal respect.

Not only advocates, Lords Ordinary and Writers to the Signet have the gift. Scottish clergymen (dreaming in Greek), physicians, (aware of German science), bankers and businessmen, poets and sea captains, walk daily on Princes' Street, airing their broad intellects and towing their glittering vocabularies.

ARE they in Edinburgh (and Glasgow) alone? Not so. They are on The High in Oxford, on Threadneedle Street, on McGill College Avenue and St. James Street, on Wellington and Sparks Streets, on Granville and Grafton Streets, on Bay Street and University Avenue, on Portage Avenue and Main Street; on every famous thoroughfare the wide world around.

And why not? Scottish brains and diligence, Scottish adaptability and fervor helped mightily to build the cities and bring them to eminence. The early annals of Canada tell of Scottish fur traders, in easy conversation with French Canadian voyageurs, with Crees and Mississaugas, with Sarcees, Blackfeet and Stoneys, enlarging their intelligence and fortifying it with every new tongue acquired. And while maintaining their love for the lone sheiling in the misty Hebrides, seeing in many a camp-site the promise of a future settlement, with a school, a bank, and proper kirk, properly echoing to the 124th Psalm.

We, who are non-Caledonian; we common folk who don't even curl; who can't tell one kilt-pattern from another; who are ignorant of the ingredient of a haggis; we have a proper humility. We respect the Scot, with his enlarged intellect, fortified like a Vauban outpost.

At the same time we discern in his manner some traces of loftiness; as if he were instantly ready to honor the toast "Here's tae oorsel's. Wha's like us? Naebody." That gentle superbity breathes in the advertisement quoted above. Carelessly and at ease, the Glasgow solicitor casts before sw— (no, that's not the word!) casts before the public such pearls as "Multiplepoinding and Exoneration," "Condescendences and claims."

Shining baubles indeed, though beyond our understanding! Is that his fault? Is he a schoolmaster doomed to educate English-speaking folk in their own tongue?

world of women

# FIRST FALL HATS — OBJECT: FLATTERY

CAMPAIGNER: *This jaunty gray beaver hat has a deep curved brim. Crown and brim are caught at the back with a row of dangling gray wool puffballs. It's by Sally Victor.*

WORLDLY-WISE SAILOR *of grape blue velours has a bold white plume tipped with pearls. The plume sweeps clear across front of the low, flat crown. Walter Florell. (Top of Page.)*

BONNET *of pale blue velours draped as supply as fabric. Worn in the new manner with a gentle tilt to the right. Braagaard.*

BRIGHT YELLOW CLOCHE *has swept-up brim pulled down sharply at one side. A swaggering black lacquered quill shoots out from beneath the brim. A John Frederics design.*

*Vancouver's "Penny Wise" Tells How*

# HOUSEWIVES CAN SAVE 13 PER CENT

by Evelyn Caldwell

—Holt

TEN CENTS SAVED: *Evelyn Caldwell (better known to thousands of readers as the widely travelled Penny Wise, writer of the Vancouver* Sun's *shopping column) shops for sausages. Instead of buying the cased type at 61 cents a pound, she would buy the uncased type at 51. Food content in both is same.*

ONCE UPON A TIME, in the month of August in the year 1951 A.D. there was a pretty young Canadian bride whose handsome new husband handed her a $10 bill one sunny morning so she could buy some food in order to feed him in the manner to which he had not been accustomed.

So this sweet shopper sallied forth in one of her crisp cotton trousseau dresses, and she bought bread, peaches, tomato juice, flour, sugar, sausages, cake, tuna fish, peas, milk, cocoa, meat, biscuits, watermelon and tea.

When she was finished, this flushed newcomer to the grocery shelves found she had quite a good sized bundle of foodstuff to carry home, but not a single penny in change. In fact, she had had to use 27 cents of her own pin money to pay the bill that totalled $10.27. So when she arrived home she flung herself, new frock and all, on the new quilt of her new bed and spent 15 minutes sobbing softly at the thought of the high cost of living—and loving.

Now, it so happened that in the same month of the same year in the same Canadian city, there was an attractive woman of 35 years who had been married for 10 and living within her budget all that time. This woman's fond husband also gave her $10 one morning to spend on food, and she also bought bread, peaches, tomato juice, flour, sugar, sausages, cake, tuna fish, peas, milk, cocoa, meat, biscuits, watermelon and tea.

But when she came to pay her bill this cool, calm and quite collected shopper found she had some change from her $10 bill—$1.60, to be exact. So she was very happy, and when she went back to her comfy little house she sat down and thought about the pair of super-sheer nylons she would buy with her $1.60, because she knew it pleased her bread-winner to see her slim nether extremities encased in cobwebs.

All of which goes to show that if you have your wits (and your $10 bill) about you, you too may save something like 13 per cent on your food bills every time you a-shopping go.

You don't need to be the writer of a shopping column to make this trick work, either. In fact, shopping is my business and I still often end up right behind the budget's eightball. But that is because I shop for only one person a lot of the time, and I buy one pound of sugar when I should buy 10; I buy half a pound of tea or coffee when I should take the whole pound; or I buy my peanut butter in a jar or tin when it's every bit as good if I buy it in the carton.

It's things like that which make or break the home-maker's back.

Even in these days of food prices that are so high they make you wonder what grass would taste like if boiled with a little onion, you can get a 13 per cent stretch out of the Canadian dollar that has dehydrated to half its size during the past 10 years.

THE RULES are quite simple, actually . . .

**Buy in bulk**
**Buy in season**
**Don't buy more than you need**
**Buy most fruits and vegetables by the pound, not by the "each"**
**Don't buy fancy packs if standard will serve the purpose**
**Remember, yesterday's uncut cake and bread make excellent eating today at half the price**

At the risk of making her burst into helpless tears again, let's go back and poke around in the shopping basket of our red-eyed bride and see where she fell down on the job of not stretching her hubby's hard-earned $10 as far as she really should have.

In the first place, she bought bread. Well, let's say she bought four loaves at 12 cents a loaf, wrapped. She was going to have a tea, you see, and wanted to make sandwiches. She bought it at a store that sells for three cents a loaf less than most bakeries, in the first place, which was very smart of her. But in the second place if she had bought unwrapped bread, she could have had it for 11 cents a loaf, and would have saved another four cents right then and there. Okay?

Now, she bought two half-pound tins of cocoa at 29 cents a tin, instead of buying the one-pound tin at 49 cents. She was afraid the cocoa might dry out if she opened the big tin, and thereby let nine cents slip right out of her new going-away handbag on an item that keeps for years with the lid on.

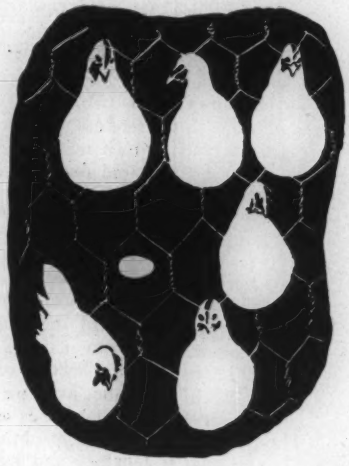
THEN SHE WANTED peaches to make peach pie, so she bought the fancy pack for 34 cents when all the time the standard grade at a whole nickel less for the same size tin would have done every bit as well because she was going to cover them with whipped cream anyway. Lucky man, that!

By buying two 20-ounce tins of tomato juice for 30 cents (15 cents a tin), instead of one big 48-ouncer at 33 cents, our bride let more precious pennies slide right down the hungry drain. And by choosing a seven-pound sack of flour for 49 cents instead of a 49-pounder at $3.19, another quarter followed the wasted pennies.

Sugar next on the list! Rather than buy it by the 10-pound sack for $1.06, this little learner of ours thought the pound packages looked handy at 12 cents each. She even bought some lump sugar at three cents a pound more, thereby helping clog that drain even tighter.

MISS CALDWELL'S *lively "shopping column" covers an unusually wide range of subjects—not all of them concerning the price of butter and eggs. She has travelled far in search of news for her column—to Europe, Australia, the West Indies. Latest trip was to Korea. She is the only Canadian woman correspondent who has been permitted to enter that area.*

Little did she know when she paid 60 cents for a pound of sausages that she was paying 11 cents for the casing they came in, and that she could have exactly the same thing by buying sausage meat for 49 cents a pound and dipping it in crumbs and then frying. All she had to do was tell her own true love that she had saved 11 cents, and she'd get the biggest kiss since they came back from their honeymoon.



Same goes her way when she tells him about paying 25 cents for a cake that was made yesterday and sold for 50 cents just a few hours before she bought it, still fresh and delicious. And if she'd bought the flaked tuna fish at 33 cents a tin, instead of the chunk tuna at 39 (she bashed it all up with a fork anyway) she'd have had six cents more in her bag and fewer tears in her pretty blue eyes.

INSTEAD of buying fresh peas in the pod at 17 cents a pound, which required two pounds in order to get one pound of peas, she'd have been well ahead to buy the frozen, podless variety that taste so good into the bargain—and I do mean bargain.

With meat prices the way they are, this bride should soon learn that contrary to custom, it's less expensive now to buy tinned meat than fresh. A pound of round minced is almost 80 cents; a pound of the same in a tin is 62; and it is 90 per cent lean beef at that.

She could go on learning for a long time, this sweet young thing. And in the end she'd buy raw cereals to cook instead of cooked; she'd find she got better value by buying a lean roast at a higher price than the one with all the fat and bone in it for less.

SHE'D DISCOVER that a six-pound fowl carries little if any extra bone weight than a four-pound one; that a greengrocer can add as much as three pounds to ten pounds of spinach simply by keeping the stuff sprinkled with water; that you get between 200 and 250 cups of tea out of a pound of tea leaves, whereas a pound of coffee gives you only 45 to 50 cups—for the same price.

Same goes for eggs—in the spring she would learn to buy Grade A pee wees for as much as 25 per cent less than the price of Grade A large, and she'd discover that while the pee wees weigh 18 ounces a dozen, the large ones weigh only 22 ounces, which is hardly any difference at all in food quantity.

Canned milk and powdered milk are much less expensive than fresh and both serve their own special purposes either in cooking or coffee and on fruit, and puddings.

She'd also learn to resist the first of the new crop of fruits or vegetables, waiting until they reached reasonable prices. Then she would use them a lot while they were in season and not launch out into expensive luxury foods — except, maybe on their first wedding anniversary, or *his* birthday.

Cold meats . . such as roast beef, pork and ham . . . go much further than hot, it would eventually dawn upon her. And she'd find herself well ahead of the financial game if she bought carrots with the tops off, instead of on; if she bought a quarter of a pound of some item, instead of asking for "25 cents worth, please"; and if she bought cauliflower by the pound, bananas by the each, and tried to make sure some unscrupulous green-grocer hadn't repacked his boxes of fruit, or rebunched his bunches of carrots, making four of what was once three.

It would also pay her to buy name brands whenever possible, to buy goods packed in bags when available, to let the grocer choose things like canteloupes and melons and avocados for her.

BEFORE LONG she'd learn that pea pods squeak when they're fresh; onion skins rattle when they're ready to be eaten; fresh plums and peaches and grapes should have the original bloom on them; beans go rusty if they're old; corn cobs should be peeked at through the middle, not at the end which is always poor; cucumbers should be green, not streaked with yellow; oranges should be thin of skin and feel juicy.

Above all, she should learn to do her shopping personally, and not depend on the impersonality of the telephone. She should find what stores give genuine bargains, not just "loss leaders" which tend to lure you into the store. And when she finds a reputable dealer, stick with him and depend on him to keep her on the right path as regards those dates when fruits and vegetables come in to the height of their respective seasons and offer the best buys.

It's not difficult, with a little practice and thought, and it really does pay off in cold, hard cash.

■ Canadian housewives soon may find that price of beef has dropped because of an order issued recently by the United States Prices Stabilization Department in Washington. The order forbids importation into the U.S. of beef purchased at prices above U.S. ceilings at the point of delivery.

CITY MOTHERS *enjoy friendly chat as they take dress-making lesson under expert instructor at Camp Bolton, near Toronto. Such classes are among many features offered by Neighborhood Workers' Association at Camp, where mothers and their children enjoy facilities of camp life. Small fry enjoy supervised play in kindergarten, while teenagers hike, swim, learn handicrafts and go camping.*

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*Concerning Food:*

## *Books for Cooks*

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

ONLY COMPLAINT we have about reading cook books is that we get hungry. And anything we can scrounge from ice box or cookie jar is a poor substitute for *Arroz con Pollo,* Fried Shrimp in Black Bean and Garlic Sauce and other wonderful concoctions set forth in print. Here are some books recently perused which may be just what you want to round out your cookbook collection:

"ORIENTAL COOKERY" compiled and edited by Alice Miller Mitchell *(Clarke, Irwin, $3.50).* This most attractive book is published under the auspices of the Chicago Oriental Council and is a collection of authentic recipes of Oriental dishes served in Chinese, Filipino, Japanese and Korean homes in the United States. They are not a Westernized version but recipes which appeal to our tastes and use available ingredients.

"ORIENTAL COOKERY"

The author points out that speed is sacrificed for perfection of craftsmanship in cutting ingredients into specified shapes and sizes. Each one is kept separate until the cook is ready to blend them together. Oriental cookery has used for years the short time cooking methods advocated for preservation of valuable elements. Recipes are set forth in terms of our measurements and cookery methods. As a bonus there are chopsticks attached to the cover of the book and an illustration of how to hold them.

### *Left-Overs, Sauces*

"WONDERFUL WAYS to Cook" by Edith Key Haines *(Clarke, Irwin, $3.25)* is a cookbook which takes everyday foods and creates interesting dishes for all occasions. We liked particularly the chapters entitled "Tag Ends" and "The Shelf Presents" which show what imagination can do with left-overs and canned foods.

"SAUCES, French and Famous," by Louis Diat *(Clarke, Irwin, $3.25).* M. Diat is well known as chef of the Ritz-Carlton (recently closed) of New York but is perhaps more famous for his creation of Vichysoisse—that sophisticated chilled soup of potatoes and leeks. He is an authority on French cuisine in which sauces play a most important role so, quite naturally, this is a basic book for those who wish to become proficient in French cookery.

It isn't an easy task to translate large quantity recipes and methods as used in restaurants into household terms but it has been achieved in this book on French sauces. It is also informative about foods the sauces are to complement, the special ways to achieve subtle flavors, and simple directions for procedure. To us it is a wonderful book because, given a choice of chef's training, we'd choose that for soups and sauces.

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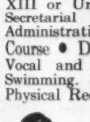

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## *Distaff:*

### SEXTETTE SINGER

SINGING since she was four years old has led **Doris Swan** from Kelliher, Saskatchewan, to Toronto and the Royal Conservatory of Music . . . to the Singing Stars program, to the Massey Hall talent show with Eddie Cantor . . . to Melody Fair, the musical circus-in-the-round that Toronto is enjoying for summer fare. Doris is one of the six Canadian singers (girls) with the show for the season.

DORIS SWAN

■ Head of the French Department at Fort William (Ont.) Collegiate Institute received a nice windfall—a $1,500 scholarship for study at the Sorbonne in Paris . . . on the recommendation of Education Minister Dana Porter. Winner **Sadie Miller** is a graduate of Queen's; a Kingston resident.

■ Following in father's footsteps is **Ann Breadner,** of Ottawa. She's now in the RCAF as a skilled typist. Her father, of course, is Air Chief Marshal L. S. Breadner.

■ For 15 years she was a missionary in India but now **Rev. Hilda M. Johnson** is to be Secretary of the Personnel Committee for Women Workers of the United Church in Canada. Miss Johnson was ordained on her first furlough home in 1944 when she completed the theological course at Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax.

■ The Ontario Ladies' College at Whitby is to have a new Dean—**J. May Carter.** Dean Carter was Principal of St. Hilda's School in Calgary for 13 years; then took over the principalship of Riverbend School for Girls in Winnipeg.

■ A new Canadian record was made by **Shirley Campbell** of Fergus, Ont. At the Canadian swimming championships in Vancouver, she won the women's 400-yards junior event with a new Canadian mark of 5.13 minutes.

■ Two NB girls have won Canadian Legion awards of $400 each in scholarships for further studies. **Margaret MacNaughton** of Fredericton will use her scholarship at the University of NB; **Carmel Taylor** of Loggieville will attend NB Teachers' College.

■ Early this autumn, Torontonians will have a chance to see an exhibition of painting by **Mrs. Nicolai Koulikovsky.** It will be her first in Canada. Her name will mean little to the public. They know about her better as the Grand Duchess Olga, sister of the last Czar of Russia. The story of her life on her farm at Campbellville, Ont., was told in the June 26 issue.

## *Brain-Teaser:*

# *Those Odious Things!*

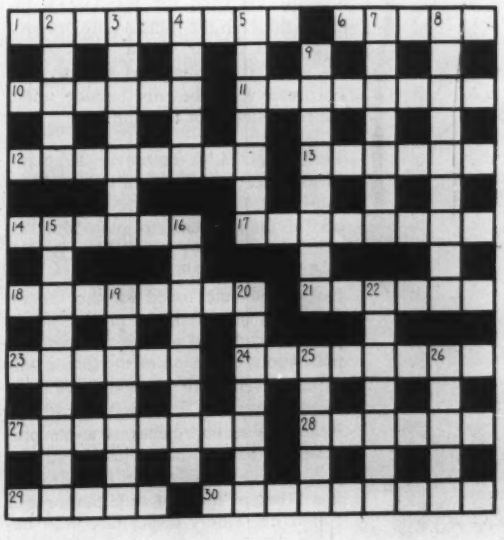
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

**ACROSS**

1. Wise guy, but yellow. (9)
6 and 28. Wean us with a taste that's different. (5, 2, 1, 3)
10. One should declare the wine bottled up here. (6)
11. If it contains peel and a pip, it's untidily made! (5, 3)
12. When it's this, it doesn't sound like plain sailing. (8)
13. They're representing a gent's ready-made furnishings, perhaps. (6)
14. It would seem the fruit has upset father. (6)
17. Though fearing the result, we drag in little Edward. (8)
18. Who followed this howling pack? Namely Mozart. (8)
21. Place under the golf ball. (6)
23. Sounds like a stimulus for the Duke of Edinburgh. (6)
24. See 29
27. He's a heartless lad at a provincial capital. (8)
28. See 6.
29 and 24. One's condition after a good night's sleep (on a flower bed?) (5, 2, 1, 5)
30. Waltz, Mr. Williams! (9)

**DOWN**

2. The varied roles of a Canadian doctor. (5)
3. Are this hunter's slings and arrows outrageous? (7)
4. Could be stimulated by the head of 8. (5)
5. The U.N. helped it without assistance. (7)
7. Saturday night. (7)
8. Such is life! (9)
9. Some can be utter bores, as it were. (8)
15. A gross opportunist. We're better off without him! (9)
16. 14, 25. (6)
19. Staged foolish acts, perhaps. (7)
20. Enraged nobleman. (7)
22. Correct male attire for an English afternoon ritual? (7)
25. In two words, certainly made by the 15 repeatedly. (5)
26. Take a gander at this cause! (5)



### Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

**ACROSS**

1. France
4. Dolorous
10. Repined
11. Erudite
12. Originally
13. Sing
15. See 14
16. Enchants
18. Indecent
20. Cedric
24. Inca
25. Percussion
27. Terrier
28. Trouble
29. Camisole
30. Peewit

**DOWN**

1. Formosa
2. Applied
3. Confidence
5. Overland
6. Opus
7. Opinion
8. Sleighs
9. Edgar
14 and 15. Three score and ten
17. Integral
18. Idiotic
19. Decorum
21. Rainbow
22. Content
23. Acute
26. Jigs

(170)

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FILMS

# RICH DRAMA OF THE DEEP

**by Melwyn Breen**

IF THE LATE Robert Flaherty had one general dramatic theme that provided a richness to his films, it was probably the never-staling drama of man against the elements. "Man of Aran," "Nanook," "Louisiana Story" all dealt skilfully with man's various ways of coping with his environment. There is something of this rich theme in "The Frogmen" and though it's sugared with artificial conflicts between officers and men and Americans and Japs, these subthemes are so familiar as not to hinder too tediously the unfolding of the real drama.

MELWYN BREEN

In this case the element is the undersea. Nominally, the men involved are the divers of the last war who were apparently known as Underwater Demolition Teams. Equipped with rubber foot-fins (hence the nickname) and goggles, their task was reconnoitering and demolition in the Pacific. How much the scenes of demolishing a Jap submarine pen and harbor mines are based on fact is more or less irrelevant. The true interest of the picture—and it is interest of a high degree as long as the men stay underwater—lies in the uncanny half-lit world of straining lungs and deathly silence and somnolent but sinister motion.

Out of the water, however, the men act in such a way as to make you wonder if, should fish ever learn to cope with atmosphere, would *they* be so banal? Apparently the consciousness of the delicacy of their duties made the frogmen feel so strongly about the UDT service that its mere mention causes them to become soft-eyed and tight-throated. In any case, Richard Widmark becomes the by-the-book commander of the team we are interested in and gets a version of what a current novelist describes as The Treatment. Before he wins the men's confidence (and succumbs to this hushed reverence for the UDT) he has to undergo the humanizing process to turn an officer into a "right Joe." It's all of it familiar and stereotyped. Fortunately, it does not intrude upon the real interest of the film.

THE SEQUEL to the movie "Francis" (who, you remember, is a talking Missouri mule) is considerably more successful than sequels to such films as "Sitting Pretty," "Father of the Bride" and "Dear Ruth" have been. The Hollywood rule based on the theory that if an unpretentious picture unexpectedly captured a large following, a pretentious extension of the theme will capture even more seems to have been wisely ignored. "Francis Goes to the Races" is as unpretentious as its predecessor, and probably just as funny.

For those who came in late, Francis is a Missouri mule of rude humor and rough but kindly disposition who befriended an officer (Donald O'Connor) in Burma and turned him into a soldier. In this picture, both of them are veterans and are involved with race-track gamblers, lovable but impecunious horse-lovers and track detectives. Since Francis is bi-lingual (horse and English) he is of some little service in providing winning tips for his friends (human) and in resolving the love problems of his friends (equine). There is, of course, a very studied determination to establish the mule as a "character"; his gravelly voice is that of the old horse-opera alumnus Monte Blue. This leads to a scene of gratuitous vulgarity when the mule gets drunk, sings sentimentally and has a hangover complete with ice-bag. Perhaps the whole treatment of theme is vulgar but it is a healthy vulgarity. As someone put it, vice when it loses its grossness, doubles its evil. On hand to assist in holding lights on the character of the mule are Cecil Kellaway and Piper Laurie.

ALONG with "The Frogmen" there was a Canada Carries On film called "Talent Showcase," presenting Neil Chotem, The Commodores, the Neil Chotem Trio, Andrée Lescaut and Gisèle in series. I'm afraid that "Showcase" is the apt title, all right, because the performers appeared before us in stiff attitudes against even stiffer backgrounds.

The talent was definitely there: the performers were nearly all first-rate. The one exception, the Neil Chotem Trio, a musical group of unsurpassed ordinariness, received the kind of treatment that can only be described as "smug." It was shown at work in what looked like a radio studio. It was surrounded by self-conscious teen-agers swaying more or less in time and who swooned in delirium when the music trailed off. Talent in a "showcase"? Better say talent in a "pillory."

—20th Century-Fox

"THE FROGMEN"

# Macdonald Commons Skipper

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

But John Diefenbaker, the only Conservative member from Saskatchewan, who has sat in the House since 1940, says: "I cannot remember a single mean thing that Ross has done."

This lifelong Liberal was in the Chair when Mr. St. Laurent, Mr. Howe and Mr. Drew fell to quarrelling about the C. D. Howe Company at the end of June. "Quarrelling" is the only word to use: it started as a sensible argument, but it ended as a scrap between three very angry men. Ross Macdonald handled them gently and very smoothly. When it was all over some Liberals said he had been too soft with Drew: some Conservatives that he had been too gentle with the Prime Minister. Which is the best tribute you can get to impartiality.

George Macdonald and his wife, Julia, had had two sons and two daughters before William Ross was born in December 1891. In the baby's first year of life they moved from Toronto to Hamilton, where the sixth and last child, Norman, was born. George Macdonald, Scottish-born, Presbyterian, Liberal, established a drygoods and clothing store on King Street. The children went to the old Caroline Street School.

At Brantford, where they moved when Ross was 13, the pattern was the same. The Macdonald store was established on Colborne Street: the father became an elder at Alexandra Church: he resumed his active interest in Liberal politics, and was at one time an alderman. "I can't remember a time," says Ross, "when I wasn't interested in politics."

But when he moved from Brantford Collegiate Institute to the University of Toronto, religion was uppermost in his mind. He graduated from University College, but he was in residence at Knox. He was very seriously considering the Presbyterian ministry, which his eldest brother, George, had already entered.

### The War Comes

The difficult decision about being ordained was postponed by the 1914 war. Ross had joined the Officers' Training Corps as soon as it was started; and he enlisted at once in the Cycle Corps. It consisted chiefly of university students and promised to be both exciting and dangerous. But—as Ross tells it—it turned out to be dull, and the duties were mostly fatigues. So he got himself transferred to the infantry, and was immediately commissioned in the 4th Battalion of the CEF.

It was on the Somme in 1916 that Lieutenant Ross Macdonald got his "blighty." He doesn't remember how it happened. But when they got him out, he was badly burned from the waist down. He was supposed to be dead. He didn't die, but he was desperately ill and the effects lasted for years. Standing six foot one, in 1917 he weighed 132 pounds. Since he nevertheless insisted on living, the doctors told him he must lead a very quiet life. Ross couldn't. "I just found it was impossible," he says.

Perhaps if you can't rest and if you can't get your mind off horrors, the next best thing is to turn to something very energetic and talk about the ghosts that haunt you. At any rate that's what Ross did. He went off on a lecture tour of the western part of the United States, talking about his experiences. I can only imagine what impression he made. He must have been a strange, gaunt figure, and if he talked then in the quiet, brooding way that he talks now, the American audiences must have got a chilling breath from the distant war.

—NFB

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. *The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Major C. R. Lamoureux, informs Commons Speaker Hon. W. Ross Macdonald of the Governor General's desire for the immediate attendance of the House of Commons in the Senate.*

### The Law Beckons

Since the ministry was not now to be thought of, Ross decided to go in for law, where he could to some extent set his own pace as his health allowed. He graduated from Osgoode Hall, and joined the firm of Slaght and Agar in Simcoe. He didn't choose a very good time. Tom Agar left to set up his own firm in Toronto, and T. R. Slaght, who was the Crown Attorney, took sick. Young Ross Macdonald had to carry the business alone with the guidance of Arthur Slaght from Toronto. (Arthur Slaght and he entered the House of Commons together as new members in 1935.)

After a year of this, Ross moved back to Brantford to establish a new law firm which now flourishes as "Macdonald, Brown and Binkley."

In 1921 Ross married the gracious lady, Muriel Whitaker, who has now become almost the chatelaine of the Parliament Buildings. They have two daughters, Esther, a graduate of Osgoode Hall like her father, is married to John S. Marshall, another lawyer, in Hamilton. Muriel is married to Douglas Haldenby of the Toronto firm of architects.

A few weeks ago Mr. Speaker and his wife gave a party to celebrate their 30th wedding anniversary. They invited all the MP's and their wives, the diplomatic corps, the press gallery and I don't know who else. Mrs. Macdonald did not miss a name: every guest felt that she was personally interested in him.

You would never guess now what the Speaker suffered from his war injuries through 20 years. It finally affected his eyes, and for a time he could read very little without pain. But now he is nearing 60 and in better health than he has ever been.

This summer he is attending the summer course in French at Laval University. He has been learning French ever since he became Speaker; but his inability to talk it has been one of the most good-humored jokes of this Parliament. I can't imagine that he will be the quickest pupil at the Laval course; but he is sure to be the best-tempered and most painstaking.

There is something very Canadian about Ross Macdonald. Those who delight to proclaim that Canada is a dull country would probably say that Ross is a dull man. He's not a brilliant intellect. He's a slow talker and a cautious one. He is unexcitable and deeply conscientious. He's not self-assertive or cocksure. In the Chair he rarely says: "I cannot allow . . ." He says: "I don't think I *should* allow. . ." But he can be perfectly firm when he knows that he is in the right.

Witness the story of his attendance at the opening of the new British House by the King last year. All the Speakers from the Commonwealth were agreed that they took off their hats when the King came in. "I don't," said Ross. "Oh yes, you do," said the experts. "Excuse me," said Ross. "When the King comes to the Canadian Parliament, the Speaker wears his hat. I shall keep it on." The experts looked up their protocol again, and agreed with Ross. He wore his hat.

If Mr. Speaker can be firm, he is even more determined to be fair. And he goes about it with a seriousness that is simple and straightforward. "I don't regret not going into the ministry," he said the other day. "There are plenty of useful things to do in this sphere."

Having once been given up for dead, and after enduring 20 years of painful ill health, there is not much left to worry about. "I just don't worry about the future," he says. "Everything is so uncertain. I just try to do the task that's in front of me." And very well he does it.

## EDUCATION

# HIST! MR SHAKESPEARE

"TEACHING Shakespeare is a peculiar business," says J. F. Swayze of Ottawa's Technical HS in *The Bulletin*.* "But then, teachers are peculiar people who achieve profound and often grim satisfaction from teaching the unteachable to the unwilling to be taught. William Shakespeare has become 'the peculiar treasure' of the schoolmarm, from whom he needs rescuing."

Swayze goes on to say that Shakespeare is taught because he has been made to be so eminently teachable.

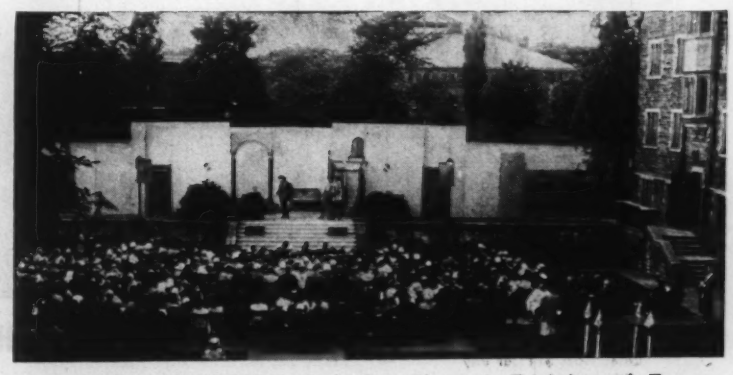
Then some teachers act the play. "Funeral speeches delivered by a succession of sheet-swathed juveniles over the giggling bodies of their contemporaries have made many a Roman Holiday." Other hardy souls, according to Swayze, think Shakespeare affords—for others—good mental discipline. Then there are the "philosophic and cynical who mutter, 'Here we go again, poor little devils!' "

*The monthly magazine of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Association.

But Swayze's real broadside is aimed at the expurgations felt necessary. "When Shakespeare became the lady-teacher's school companion," Swayze says, "he perforce underwent some surprising experiences and surgical modifications. So kingly a literary lion embarrassed with his masculine lack of inhibitions." Consequently the indelicacies and ribaldry were omitted. Like a lap-dog, Shakespeare was "housebroken." Let anyone protest and he is reminded that children in grade seven take "The Merchant of Venice"; in eight, "Twelfth Night", and so on up the grades.

Says Swayze: "Teachers who perversely maintain that Shakespeare is strictly adult entertainment are suspected. Obviously only persons who ought to have their heads read would protest that Shakespeare is not the very perfect gentleman.

Shakespeare, Swayze feels, is "adult entertainment, in despite of all the smothering love lavished on him by sentimental school teachers. He should be clearly advertised as such."



OUTDOOR SHAKESPEARE: *Earle Grey Players in Trinity's quad, Toronto.*

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## BOOKS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

### THE GREAT MOMENT

THE NINE DAYS OF FATHER SERRA — by Isabella Gibson Ziegler—*Longmans, Green —$3.75.*

SAYS Miss Ziegler in an Author's Note: "Sometimes a moment comes to a man of consequence which he can face with his life and say, 'This matters, this makes sense. Out of all the meaningless chaos that surrounds me, this particular thing which I am doing at this particular moment has a past and a future, and there is a reason for my existence—a reason that men can examine, admire, hate, fear or love—but can never destroy."

Such a moment came in the year 1769 into the life of Father Junipero Serra, a crippled Franciscan priest from the island of Mallorca. With a group of Spanish Colonists and soldiers under the military leadership of Gaspar de Portola, he had come to San Diego, made friends with the Indians there, and started a mission that gave promise of flourishing. Unfortunately their supply ship failed to arrive. Portola, faced with the extinction of the little colony through hunger and disease, made up his mind to abandon the venture and sail back to Mexico. But Father Serra, whose great faith renders him insensible to hardship, succeeds in persuading Portola to wait an additional nine days for the supply ship.

It is these nine days, full of violence, faith, bloodshed, kindness, and torture, which Miss Zeigler uses as the material for a truly compelling novel. Of Father Serra she has made a great character, with his shabby garments, his ill-fitting spectacles, his laborious attempts to learn the Indian tongue, his deep humility, his trust, and the great beauty of his way of lite. He forms a deep and enduring friendship with Francisco, the young Indian chief, but finds difficulty in claiming his soul for the Church.

One of the Spaniards, the blond Miguel Viamonte, lustful and mean, is mistaken by the Indians for a god. It is touch and go whether the hatred and destruction caused by him will undo the good work of Father Serra.

Although "The Nine Days of Father Serra" is a novel, it is based on fact. Miss Ziegler did most of her research for the book in California, where she actually met and became friends with many descendants of Father Serra's mission Indians. Her writing reveals a fine sensitivity for prose, and a keen sense of dramatic suspense. As an outstanding character, Father Serra will not soon be forgotten by those who read about his eventful nine days.

—*J.B.*

—Collection, Toledo Museum of Art
GAUGUIN: STREET IN TAHITI

## TRUE TO IDEAS

THE IMPRESSIONISTS—by Raymond Cogniat —*Macmillan—$10.50.*

THIS IS a new, revised edition of a standard work on the impressionist school of painting. Although it does not supplant Théodore Duret's authoritative volumes on the subject, the text by M. Cogniat, chief editor of *Beaux Arts,* and the 100 color reproductions, make this large quarto volume a major addition to the literature on what is probably today the most popular period of art.

The illustrations in "The Impressionists" are, on the whole, of a quite faithful nature. Taken together, they present a fairly selected gallery of impressionism's evolution and of the characteristic styles of its individual artists. Cogniat opens his history in mid-nineteenth century, with the Barbizon school, and thence traces the development of impressionism through its early, bitter struggles to the gradual and inevitable breaking up of the originally close-knit protagonists. The artists dealt with range from Corot, Daumier and Latour to later giants of the group—Degas, Seurat, Manet, Toulouse - Lautrec, Gauguin, Van Gogh and Cézanne.

This handsome volume about the impressionists traces the story through to their immense triumphs. M. Cogniat, who is President of the French Art Critics, writes not only with a sensitive respect for the individual artist, but also a feeling for the larger sociological ramifications of the movement. He includes its few early and faithful supporters: Durand-Ruel, the dealer, who almost bankrupted himself purchasing the unpopular canvases; Tanguy, who supplied the artists with colors, paints and brushes; Choquet, the minor civil servant, who stinted himself to buy their paintings; and Murer, the cook, who fed them every Wednesday night.

M. Cogniat makes the always necessary point that "they did not persist . . . out of love of eccentricity, or from any leanings towards a romantic pseudo-poetry, but solely because of their convictions and their almost physical need to remain true to their ideas." . . . "By making its own martyrs, society is assured of their qualities. It places them in a situation where the weaker elements go under and the greatest are forced to the limits of their powers." —*P.D.*

THE DAUGHTER OF JAIRUS—by Paul Fox—*McClelland & Stewart—$3.00.*

NOVELS based on episodes in the New Testament are not often very satisfying to a discriminating literary taste. This short tale by a New York author of Quaker descent avoids most of the pitfalls except those which proceed from the impossibility of the modern man thinking himself into the attitudes and beliefs of the people of Palestine two thousand years ago. It is a well-imagined account of the effect produced by contact with Jesus upon several simple persons towards the close of the ministry. The element of physical miracle is studiously avoided, and the whole effort is to create the impression of limitless spiritual power. It is not a Sunday School book.

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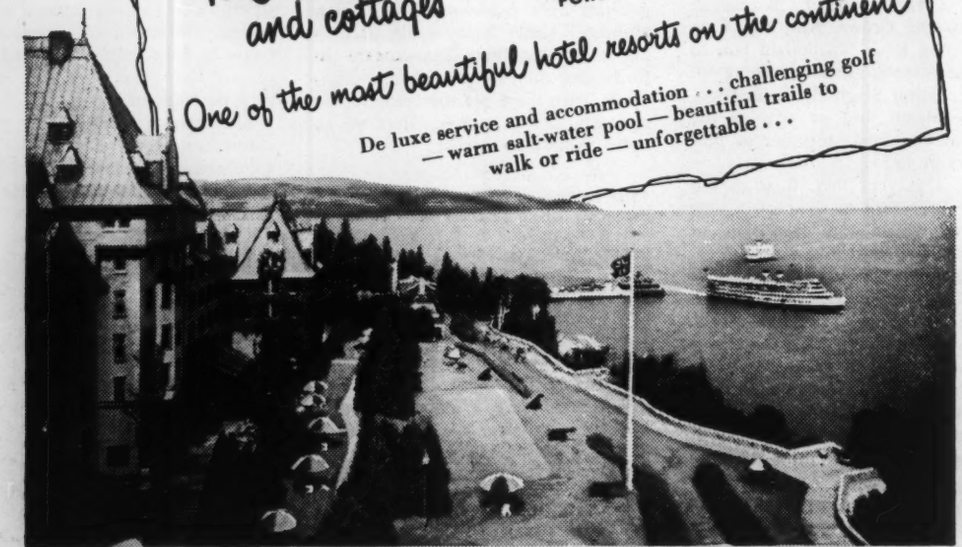

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BUSINESS FRONT

# West Coast Is Busy in Greatest Boom

## Production Records Are Falling Like Ninepins in BC Industries And the Crest of the Expansion Has Not Yet Been Reached

by Reginald Moir and Gordon McCallum

BC INDUSTRY is booming and going through one of its greatest development stages.

In the woods and in its resources from the ground, the province is rolling into high gear in a multi-million-dollar expansion program, a good share of it put into the pot by American investors. And unless there is a world-wide recession, officials are sure that BC is on its way to becoming one of the great producing areas on the continent.

Biggest thing for the province right now is the $500 million Aluminum Company of Canada development 40 miles south of Prince Rupert. It's just in its early stages, with work crews moving in to pave the way for a community which eventually is expected to total 50,000 persons. It will turn bauxite ore into aluminum, a power-hungry process which will force development of at least a portion of the unused millions in potential hydro power.

And another significant development has been the Columbia Cellulose plant at Prince Rupert. There, for the first time on any scale, BC's forest wealth is being used to manufacture something else besides lumber and pulp for paper. It is making the pulp from which rayon is manufactured. This $29 million development is just the first leg on Columbia Cellulose developments which may run more than $100 million. The company, financed with both American and Canadian money, is the baby of the Celanese Corporation of America, which is also planning to spend millions in a chemical plant at Edmonton, Alberta.

Government officials aren't ready to reveal too many details yet, but there are suggestions that other large American firms will be coming into the province, perhaps in both woods operations and in mining. One prominent American financier—who didn't want to be quoted by name "because of the situation back home"—tallied up American investments in Canada and forecast that Canadian money in not many years would be at a premium over U.S. currency. Industrial development in Canada will do it, he said, and a good deal of the "smart" American investment is founded on the theory that U.S. dollars now do a little more in Canada, because of the money situation, than they do at home; and that when the money starts to roll back in, Canadian currency will be worth more and pay off in extra U.S. dollars when the money is exchanged.

### Strange Situation

The developments, plus the weather, have created a strange situation in the labor field. First of all, Aluminum developments have created a demand for heavy-work men, such as bull-dozer operators. At the same time, BC's prolonged dry spell has closed the forests to lumber operations and the jobless men have flocked to Aluminum's new centre at Kitimat. There, overtime hours are available and the men like the money. Now the lumber operators are wondering if their men will come back to them.

Everyone is a little afraid to say it, but BC will need more workers. They're afraid to say it in case too many come, when word gets around that there's a pay-cheque bonanza on the Pacific. And they know that it's the less-substantial citizen who is the first to want to move.

### Tight Agreement

It is interesting to note that Aluminum didn't come into BC until it had a cast-iron agreement with the Province's free-enterprise Coalition Government which can't be touched if a socialist government came into power next week. Labor welcomes the boom just as much as industry.

Besides the Aluminum and Columbia Cellulose developments, there have been moves in other fields. Already announced has been the merger of the great H. R. MacMillan Export Co. Ltd., (lumber and pulp) and its biggest rival, Bloedel, Stewart and Welch to form a $100 million firm. First move was to announce a $16 million extension to its Nanaimo kraft paper pulp plant which was opened only last year on an $18 million investment.

Perhaps one of the most interesting steps is the development of iron ore on Vancouver Island near Campbell River. There the Utah Construction Company has been clearing away the over-burden in preparation for mining iron ore for shipment to Japan. In Vancouver, the Vancouver Steel Works and the Vancouver Rolling Mills are developing a steel industry, still in its infancy. But the companies eventually hope to have an electric smelter which would use the ore from Vancouver Island. It was interesting to note the other day that when BC Electric Co. Ltd. increased its commercial and industrial power rates, it left the steel industry rates unchanged.

BC Electric itself can be used as a barometer in expanded business in Vancouver and the Lower Mainland area. At the end of the war, the company was worth $100 million. Up to the end of 1950, it spent another $108

—Vancouver Province

FIELD WORKERS: *Part of the Aluminum Company of Canada's exploration work was along the Nechako River system. Here equipment is loaded into boat.*

MAP SHOWS *how BC has become a vast industrial empire. Rich fishing grounds on Pacific coast, interior agricultural lands and industrial empire at Trail are indicated. Also shown are expanding forest industries, including pulp and paper, and proposed extension of Pacific Great Eastern Railway.*

## ON THE RECORD

FOLLOWING FIGURES SHOW FACTS OF BC BOOM:

→LUMBERING: Biggest industry. 1950 a record year, production figures $408,371,000. In pulp and paper, announced plans for present expenditure set at $100 million. Erection of mills soon to be announced expected to boost total to about $200 million. Eleven pulp mills now undergoing $11 million expansion. Plywood expansion plans almost as big.

→BASE METAL MINING: Second biggest industry. Record year was in 1948—$152,524,752. Second highest mark set in 1950—$137,500,000. This year expected to set new record.

→FARMING: Third biggest industry. $139,960,500 made it second biggest in 1949, but it dropped to third place in 1950 with estimated $131 million take.

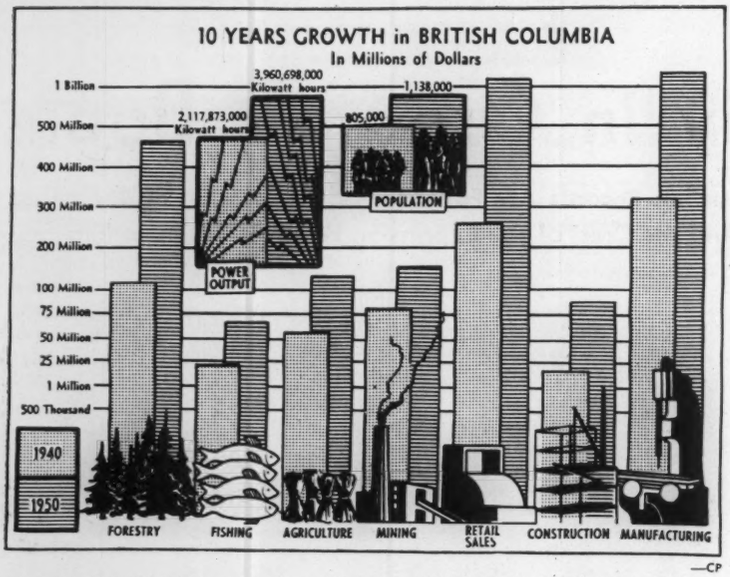
→OIL AND GAS: Eleven million acres now taken up by oil companies.

→EXPORTS AND IMPORTS: Ten million tons of exports in 1950 set record; 1,000 deep-sea vessels calling at BC ports.

→CONSTRUCTION: Almost $100 million for first five months of 1951; up 392 per cent from same period last year.

→RETAIL SALES: Expected this year to top all-time record set in 1950—$1,050,054,000.

→SHIPBUILDING: Defence contracts for $46 million now, total will be more than $50 million.




—CP

BOOM DECADE: *From 1940 to 1950 BC's fishing and manufacturing trebled, mining doubled, retail sales quadrupled, construction was nearly five times greater.*

—Vancouver Province

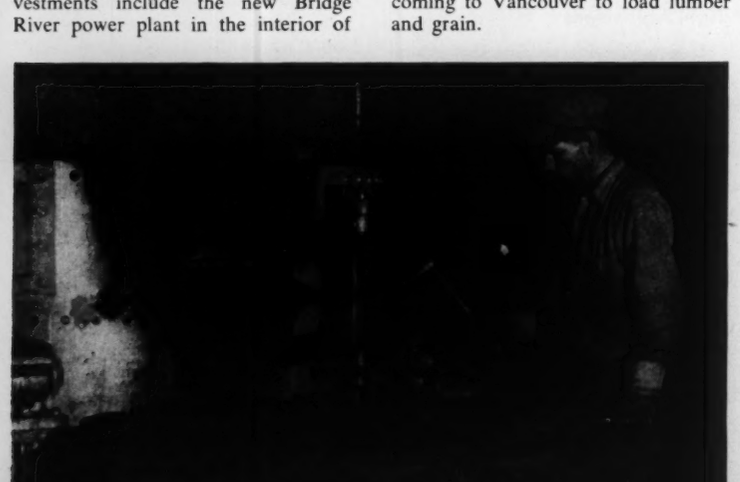
MOLTEN ZINC *is poured from ladle to forms at Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company Ltd. at Trail.*

million, and its President, A. E. "Dal" Grauer, says it will add another $111 million by the end of 1955. The investments include the new Bridge River power plant in the interior of BC to bring more power into Vancouver. The Provincial Government, which entered the power field after the war, has spent $35,500,000 on hydro development.

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. at Trail, one of the nation's biggest base metal producers, is also expanding. It plans to spend $63 million on plant additions and a 200-foot hydro-electric dam near Trail.

The BC Government is shoving its Pacific Great Eastern Railway through from Quesnel to connect with the CNR's Prince Rupert line at Prince George. There is Government talk of extending the line's southern terminus from Squamish to Vancouver, but the situation here is more of a political question than a straight business deal.

BC these days is keeping a watchful eye on the treaty to be signed with Japan. It hopes that there'll be some guarantee against Japanese off-coast floating-cannery raids on BC salmon, and that the overall picture will put Canada and Japan back into a business set-up which will keep Japanese ships coming to Vancouver to load lumber and grain.



—Vancouver Province

CASTING SILVER *at the refinery of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail. Base metal mining is one of BC's biggest industries.*

# U. K. Trend Back to the Farm?

## With Big Exporters of Food Leaving Market Importers May Be Headed for Trouble

**by John L. Marston**

THE EXPERTS in Australia have been telling us lately that on present trends this leading exporter of foodstuffs will be importing food on a mass scale not many years hence. On the other side of the world, in England, another trend has lately been revealed by the preliminary results of the 1951 census: the population is no longer moving from the countryside into the towns but is slowly returning.

These two facts are worth pondering. They suggest that the line between primary-producing and manufacturing countries is becoming blurred. Industrialization of the primary-producing countries has been observable for many generations; it is continuing and gathering momentum. The reverse process, ruralization of an advanced industrial country, is something new.

—Miller Services

HERTFORDSHIRE SCENE: *The housing problem is now being experienced in some of the richest British farm areas after a 10-year back-to-the-farm trend.*

We must not exaggerate this movement of population to the English countryside. It is not on a large scale; and it is artificial to the extent that it was accelerated by wartime evacuation of the cities and perpetuated by wartime destruction of urban housing. But that population has increased sharply in the past decade or so in the richest English farming areas (which now have housing problems of their own) is evidence that high prices for agricultural produce are having their due effect. Whether by conscious planning or by the subconscious planning of supply and demand, resources are being diverted to agriculture.

If such a change can happen in Britain, the doyen of the industrial communities, the emphasis on industrialization of the less developed communities can presumably be modified. India, though building her industries rapidly, has been made aware—this year particularly—of the vital need to expand her production of food. But some important primary producers are determined, come what may, to carry through ambitious industrial plans. There is not much evidence that inability to supply the foodstuffs and materials which her customers need has deflected Argentina from the course of industrialization.

Over the world as a whole the situation is disturbing. The countries which have always fed themselves can probably continue to do so, and the countries which have hitherto relied on imports may be able to satisfy more of their own needs. But there will still be deficiencies, and the big exporters of food are gradually withdrawing from the market. The classic case of the latter is probably the USSR, whose production of food has not greatly changed since the revolution but whose "export" of food is not now, in the main, across the national borders but from the countryside to the towns. The same pattern is now taking shape in other big food-exporting countries —will even North America be able to maintain her exports for long?

The value of manufactures is relatively declining, because so many countries are now engaged in so many and various manufacturing enterprises. Therefore, it may be argued, resources will be turned back to primary production. So they are being turned back—but not necessarily to food. The huge increase in industrial capacity demands ever-increasing supplies of materials to keep the capacity working. The demand for raw materials is often in direct competition with the demand for foodstuffs. High prices for fibres, for instance, have caused grains to be neglected for cotton, meat for wool.

It is all very well to argue that if food becomes scarce the demand for manufactured goods will eventually decline relatively to the demand for food, that the offtake of industrial materials will eventually follow. The manufacturing capacity is there, and it is still expanding. It may cease to expand as resources are diverted to agriculture, but the capacity already extant seems to be large enough to make too large a claim on primary

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

BUSINESS ANGLE

# TOWARDS A CLEAN-UP

## Securities Commissioner's Testimony Seems to Promise Continued Vigor

by P. M. Richards

ON VACATION I was happy to read the Ontario Securities Commission chairman's testimony before the provincial legislative committee investigating crime and gambling. What pleased me was Mr. Lennox's acknowledgment of the existence of a "vicious fringe" of securities dealers in Ontario.

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

Earlier, when SATURDAY NIGHT and other papers were calling attention to the stock racketeering in Toronto and demanding a clean-up, he had, in effect, replied that the actual situation did not justify so much fuss, that there was little real evidence to support the press charges of wholesale fraud.

His changed attitude before the legislative committee is a good development not because it enables SN to say "I told you so" but because only when a bad situation is frankly faced is there any likelihood that it will be remedied.

O. E. Lennox is an able administrator who has been handicapped by inadequate means of investigation and supervision, particularly in respect of staff. The present publicity ought to result in his hand being strengthened; the Province of Ontario, which he serves, is well able to afford the additional cost.

### RISK VENTURES

BUT PERHAPS more hampering than inadequacy of staff is his knowledge that vigor beyond a point might do more harm than good. He knows as well as anyone that Canada—perhaps more than any other country today—is dependent for development of her tremendous natural resources on the willingness of capital to accept risk in the hope of worthwhile reward, that all new ventures are necessarily speculative, and that mining and oil promotions (which are almost exclusively those which bring complaints) are especially so since no one really knows what is under the ground until he digs down to see.

The commissioner knows that a too-tough policy toward speculative stock offerings and toward violations of security regulations might frighten off the promoters who would otherwise bring new ventures into existence and discourage participation by the public from whom the necessary capital must be obtained.

However, the Ontario Securities Commission has not been as easy-going as some quarters have charged. Mr. Lennox told the legislative committee that in the last three years 160 registrations of broker-dealers have been refused, suspended or cancelled by himself as chairman; 92 of these exercised their right of appeal to the full three-man commission and about half of them were successful. During the same period there had been 1,381 security issue applications, of which 201 were turned down. In 1949 there were 33 court convictions for fraudulent stock-selling, of which two drew jail sentences and the others only fines. In 1950 there were 38 convictions and nine jail sentences.

The commissioner said the imposition of fines in such cases was no deterrent—"the men just walk out of court laughing." He urged (as this column had done earlier) that magistrates send more convicted offenders to jail.

### EXTRADITION?

IN RESPECT of proposals for extradition of security offenders to the United States, both Attorney General Porter and Securities Commissioner Lennox thought there might well be some "loosening up" by Canada as to what was extraditable, but did not want a "wide-open extradition treaty that would make anyone liable to be removed to another jurisdiction to face something that was minor and technical."

Most citizens will no doubt agree with this attitude, and with Lennox's point of view that his primary duty is to protect the people of Ontario. But Ontario should not permit itself to be used as an operating base for malefactors. Lennox's admission that Toronto sharepushers have been fraudulently taking about $9 million yearly from U.S. victims seems to weaken his argument that the U.S. should be able to look after itself. It is trying to do so, but finds it almost impossible under present circumstances.

Certainly a clean-up should not involve dictation to Canada by the United States. But, short of that, it calls for wholehearted cooperation by securities authorities and honest security dealers on both sides of the border.

If more offenders were jailed instead of fined, the importance of the extradition question would probably shrink quickly.

### WHY NOT?

AN ATTRACTIVE heading in *The Printed Word* is "Pensions for All," over an article making the very good point that the Government's old-age pension legislation has a serious defect in that it leaves a large age-group uncared for. Up to 16 years of age, family allowances provide the needful and at 65 or 70 eligibility for old-age pensions begins. But what about the period in between? During that long period the citizen is apparently ex-

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37

pected to support himself. And as the source of all handouts, he will have to support other persons' children and parents to the best of his ability. That does not seem to accord with the progressive spirit of the times.

Obviously it would be more in accord with it to provide pensions for everybody, regardless of age. Since that would be expensive, the suggestion is made that the economy be adjusted to it by gradual lowerings of the pensionable age, from 65 to 55, to 45 and so on. *The Printed Word* says that some financial details will have to be worked out first.

## NOT SO BAD

MOST Canadians must have been shocked by the news that this country had an adverse balance of trade with the United States of about $300 million in the first five months of 1951. Last year in the same period the adverse balance was $14.3 million, so that this year's figure is about twenty times as much.

However, huge though it is, it is not so serious in its all-round implications as it may look, since the basic reason is this country's huge industrial expansion and the resulting need for unusually large imports of machinery and equipment. On defence alone Canada has been spending in the U.S. at the rate of about $250 million more annually than the U.S. has been spending here. But this adverse situation will soon be relieved, it is hoped, by large increases in U.S. orders placed in Canada.

Ultimately, of course, the Canadian expansion primarily responsible for the big five months' trade deficit will produce a lot more goods and U.S. dollars for us. But in the meantime the figures are the kind that make headaches. In May alone Canadian imports from the U.S. totalled $277 million, which was $81.5 million above the figure of $195.5 million for the same month of last year.

And Canada's exports to the U.S. in May 1951 also rose above the figure for a year earlier, at $211.5 million as against $177.3 million, but failed to keep up with the rise in imports, so that the deficit on the month's trade between the two countries amounted to $65.5 million, sharply higher than last year's deficit for the month of $18.2 million.

Apparently Canada's expansionary need for large imports of machinery and other industrial equipment will continue for years to come, so that adverse trade balances may be a continuing feature. But they will probably be largely reduced from the present size by increased Canadian exports of materials required abroad.

## GIVE-AWAY

A RETAIL sales stimulation idea that doesn't seem to have been used yet on this continent is Europe's "give-away". A store announces that the purchase prices of all goods bought during a certain half-hour will be refunded, but of course doesn't say which half-hour it will be. The customers get "time receipts" with all purchases and the lucky ones cash in the next day when the crucial half-hour is identified. This stunt originated in Holland, and is now going strong in London.

No doubt customers are not allowed to charge purchases throughout the day and cancel those which don't win; presumably purchases must be for cash, with no refunds. But in England most people are short of cash.

## BACK TO FARM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 36

resources for industry as distinct from primary resources for food.

Industry's products are needed: let us not confuse ourselves with the idea that the world is over-industrialized, that we have too many manufactures. Let us not forget that manufactures, such as agricultural machinery, can vastly increase the production of food. These are capital goods. Manufactured consumer goods, such as textiles, are direct competitors with food. Even if we go ill-clad, we must eat.

There are not many communities which are likely to suffer serious hardship from the disequilibrium between food and manufactures. Countries which substitute home-produced for imported manufactures, while consuming the food which they were previously exporting, will not necessarily be lowering their living standards.

The countries which are beginning to realize the predicament are those whose economy is based on the exchange of manufactures for food and materials—most obviously, Britain and Japan. Those countries are likely to find themselves competing with increasing intensity among themselves for the sources that are still available and for the markets that are not self-satisfied.

Britain's new interest in agriculture is a hopeful sign. But a complete reversal of the industrial economies would be needed to relieve the pressure of world demand for food. And at a time of remilitarization such a reversal cannot be imagined.


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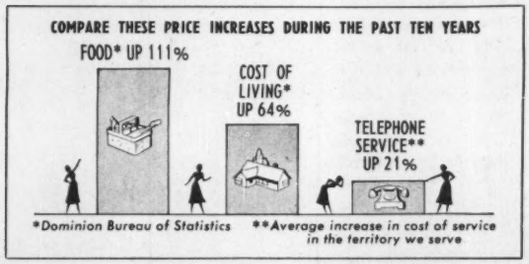
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# A Man with a Project

## Even Man in Charge Startled By Huge Expansion Program

by Robert Francis

IN THE RUGGED WILDERNESS of northern British Columbia, now almost uninhabited, the Aluminum Company of Canada has launched Project British Columbia, one of the biggest programs of industrial development Canada has ever known.

More than $160 million is being poured into the establishment of a plant which may one day produce 1,100,000 pounds of aluminum a year. A giant dam harnessing the most economical hydro power in the world is being constructed. Wharves will be built to berth deep-sea vessels. Roads and power lines are being pushed across mountain ranges. A model planned city is being created on the site of an Indian ghost town.

Dozens of professional engineers

—Eric Skipsey

JACK KENDRICK *grew up with the boom, and is top engineer with Alcan.*

are putting their brains and ingenuity into this mammoth project. Coordinating their efforts is a tall, modest civil engineer in his mid-thirties, Jack Kendrick, P. Eng., who first explored the Nechako area, 350 miles north of Vancouver, as a student engineer at University of BC.

As Assistant Manager of Project British Columbia, under Project Manager P. E. Radley of Montreal, he spends one-third of his time flying, or tramping or riding a tractor over the site. Then he returns to his desk in Vancouver's Marine Building for more work on the plans which will lead to a start in production in 1954.

"The size of this venture still startles me," he says solemnly. "Sometimes it's hard to grasp the magnitude of creating a new city out of nothing, building harbors, establishing an industry in a total wilderness, with no means of access and no accommodation for your workers."

Jack Kendrick has practically grown up with Project British Columbia. In 1937, while still an undergraduate, he was a transit man on the BC Government's early surveys of the hydro potentialities of this region at the head of Douglas Channel. After graduation in 1938 he continued his surveys as a government engineer. Back from wartime service with the Navy, he returned to the project when the Provincial Ministry of Lands first approached Alcan to point out the power potentialities of the area.

Because he knew the country, he led the party when Alcan made its own preliminary surveys in 1948, and when the company decided the prospects were optimistic enough to warrant spending another $1 million on engineering surveys, he became one of the Aluminum Company of Canada's engineers.

In February of this year the big decision was made—that the aluminum market justified construction. With snow still on the ground, heavy tractors began to pack supplies inland over frozen ground and through heavy timberland to the damsite 100 miles east of the Pacific coast.

"It was a beachhead proposition," comments the engineer. "Our first supplies had to go ashore with scows over the beaches until work could be started on the wharves."

When the snow melted, trails which

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42


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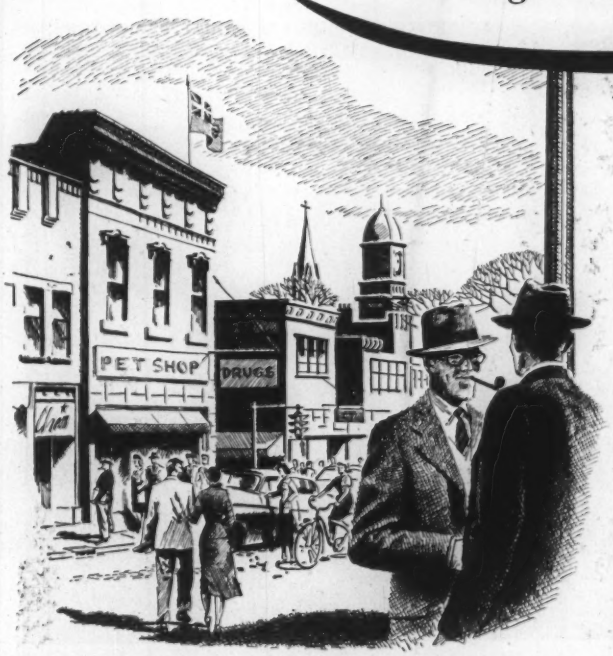


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CANADIAN BUSINESS

# Shape of Things to Come

THE LAST TWO WEEKS have seen three international defence-production issues brought to a head. The outcome of meetings and studies on them will be of major importance to Canadian business.

**Raw Material Prices and Reciprocal Arms Orders:** The first has been an American complaint against Canada and other countries. The second has been a Canadian complaint against the U.S. Both complaints are the result of failure, from one cause or another, to follow the blueprints for a coordinated defence production effort drawn up by the Joint Mobilization Committee last summer.

The recent meeting of defence production heads of the two countries has been an attempt to iron out these difficulties. JIMC membership has been updated better to reflect the defence hierarchy in the two countries, and subcommittees to deal with specific problems are being set up. There is little doubt that the revitalized JIMC will bring about closer coordination on a high level. It doesn't necessarily follow that this will be translated into lower costs and a better distribution of arms orders, but it's a big improvement on the possibilities.

**Arms Standardization:** Canada, naturally, has taken the lead in the fight for standard weapons among the North Atlantic Treaty members. Canadian industry can produce a great deal more of this equipment than is required for Canadian forces. Economic production requires that there be a market for the surplus of what we produce, making the best use of our capacity, over what we require for our own use.

It was at Canadian Defence Minister Brooke Claxton's request that the Defence Ministers of Britain, France, U.S., and Canada met to try to reach agreement on a standard rifle size, or at least to prevent the split on rifle sizes between Britain and the U.S. spreading to other weapons. Failing agreement on rifle sizes, Canadian production of these, and ammunition for them will be: (1) limited, if strategic considerations outweigh economic ones and we decide to produce for our own needs, or (2) nil, if the high unit cost of limited production decides the Government in favor of buying our weapons from the U.S.

**Transport and Power from the St. Lawrence:** A Canadian Cabinet committee has been formed to study the whole project; it will recommend the position the Government should take on it. There seems little inclination to put much hope in further efforts of American supporters of a joint program to have the project fitted into the $8½ billion U.S. Foreign Aid Bill.

American proponents aren't saying "die" in spite of the action of the Congressional Public Works Committee last fortnight. Noting that "Pearl Harbor didn't lose us the war," Republican Senator George Aiken and other supporters plan to by-pass committees by having the project included in the Foreign Aid Bill. It's Aiken's opinion that the seaway and power plans are "more vital to [the U.S.] and the rest of the free nations of the world than most of the items in the Foreign Aid Bill."

The lack of Canadian interest in this proposal can be attributed in part to cynicism born of repeated frustration of plans for joint development of the St. Lawrence, but probably more to the fact that Canada would not like the connotation that she is in the same

—CP

DOWN TO BUSINESS: *U.S. Defence Mobilizer Charles Wilson, at left, shakes hands with Canadian Production Minister C. D. Howe during their recent Washington meeting, called with the purpose of revitalizing the joint industrial defence machinery that deals with vital defence orders between the two countries.*

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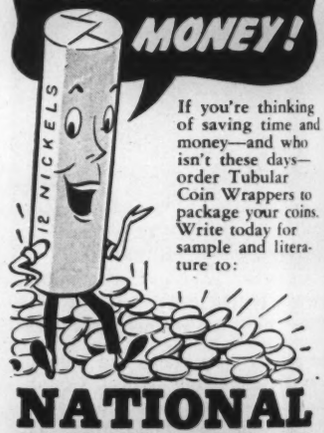


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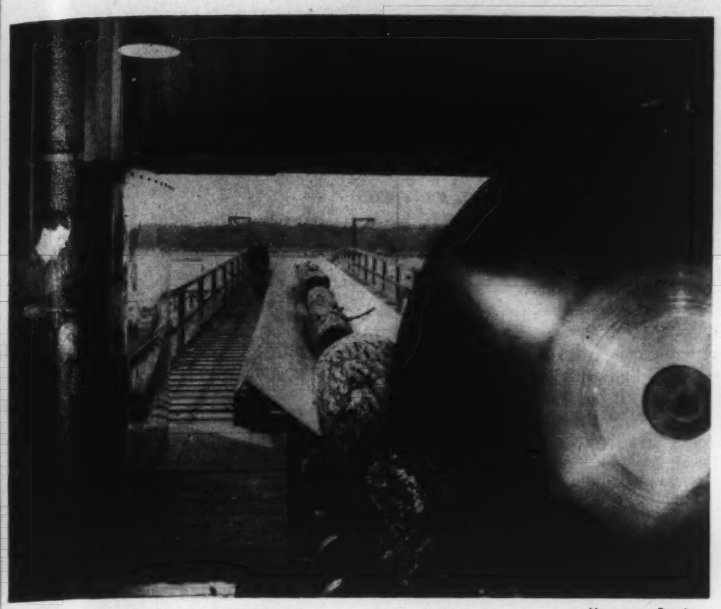


—Vancouver Province

FOREST PRODUCTS *are big part of BC's natural wealth,* (*See* Business Front). *Above, logs are being sawed into 20-foot lengths at Columbia Cellulose Plant.*

position as European countries, seeking American dollar aid. It was only a few weeks ago that a sharp note was delivered to Washington protesting the inclusion of Canada on a list of countries receiving American financial help.

The Government is being non-committal about its plans for the seaway. The Cabinet committee may recommend a wholly Canadian development or it may see justification in taking another try at getting U.S. cooperation. However it develops, indications are the Government doesn't intend to let the matter drag along.

## LABOR MUDDLE

PARADOXICALLY, New Brunswick is wondering where to find jobs for long lists of unemployed and, at the same time, is importing workers.

This situation has arisen from the extreme scarcity of farm labor, which provincial agricultural officials say is "tighter" than ever before — even in the World War years.

Many of the registered unemployed are industrial workers who are not physically capable, or in some cases not willing, to tackle arduous farm jobs.

The ranks of regular farm hands have been depleted by a constant exodus of men from NB to seek employment in Ontario, and by a switchover of hundreds of erstwhile farm workers to the pulp woods, where able men have been making up to $10 a day.

As long as the booming demand for NB pulpwood continues — in Britain, France, the U.S. and the domestic market — farmers expect to have a hard time trying to interest casual labor in pitching hay.

In desperation, confronted with one of the biggest hay crops in history, farmers have brought in groups of agricultural workers from Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and eastern Nova Scotia.

Meanwhile, John G. Small, agriculture specialist of the Maine Employment Security Commission, points out that the next-door state is expecting a shortage of "several thousand" field hands to get in Aroostok County's huge potato crop, and is hoping to obtain as many as possible from NB.

But NB is likely to be hard pressed to harvest its own 50,000 acres of potatoes. Each summer, agricultural authorities of Maine and NB confer on how many workers the Province can spare to cross the border; often the quota has been nearly 1,000. Besides these, there are always some who, like the Mexican "wetbacks," slip across the St. John River anyway, work a few days or weeks and then skip back.

This year the quota is likely to be sharply reduced. And for that matter, there may not be many wetbacks either. Rates of pay on the NB side have been stepped up enough to make distant fields look less green. Where a picker earned five cents a barrel a few years ago in NB, last year he got between 15 and 20 cents—and an experienced picker fills 100 barrels a day.

## HARD TIMES

OTTAWA is watching with interest developments in the Hollinger mine strike at Timmins, because what is happening there is what will take place in many small towns if the Federal Government is ever forced to allocate manpower on any sizeable scale.

Workers in Timmins without jobs are simply moving to other places where jobs are available. But the effect is the same as if the Government were moving them. The town seems headed for economic destruction if events are not checked.

Public reaction to a Governmental move of this kind can be gauged by the outcry created by the statement of C. H. Millard, National Director of the United Steelworkers' Union. His announcement that the striking miners would be transferred to other employment where the union has contracts raised such a storm of protest that the union had to backtrack. Town officials deplored the hurt to the town's

# ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED

## INCREASED DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS

## LORD HIVES'S STATEMENT

The 44th annual general meeting of Rolls-Royce Ltd. was held on July 24 at Derby, England, the Rt. Hon. Lord HIVES, C.H., M.B.E., D.Sc., the Chairman, presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

The operations of the company's various divisions during the past year have been carried on against a very unsettled background. Whereas in the early part of 1950 we were actively planning to widen our interests in commercial markets generally, we finished the year with the emphasis once again on military work.

It could be anticipated that in the rearmament programme any expansion on aircraft engines would mean that Rolls-Royce products would be in great demand.

The major expansion plan for aero engines in this country is based on the Rolls-Royce "Avon". We are handing over unreservedly not only our designs but also our manufacturing technique and experience for the use of the nation.

In the War Office rearmament programme the Rolls-Royce range of engines has been chosen for a large number of vehicles. Here again, all our designs and manufacturing technique and experience have been made available to the nation.

In addition to the increased demands for our products in this country, expansion is also planned in countries where engines are built under licence. In the U.S.A. it has been announced that the Chrysler Corporation will work with Pratt and Whitney to manufacure the J.48 which is a licensed engine. Increased demands are also being made on our licensees in Australia, Belgium and France. It should be appreciated that in dealing with licensees the flow of information is by no means one way.

### GAS TURBINE DEVELOPMENT

The energy which your company has put into the development of the gas turbine engine has permitted, during the last year, at least one of Sir Frank Whittle's dreams to be realised, namely, the non-stop transatlantic crossing made by the "Canberra" aircraft at an average speed of 450 miles per hour.

In addition to the many military applications for the "Avon" engine there is every prospect that it will, in due course, find its place in future civil air liners.

It has fallen to your company's "Dart" engine to be the first propellor gas turbine engine which will make its appearance in scheduled airline use.

The motor-car division has continued to operate under conditions which are both difficult and largely unpredictable.

Rolls-Royce Montreal, Ltd., continues to serve the Canadian users of our aero engines, and we are satisfied that in every way events have fully justified the capital investment in inventories which this service entails.

The past year has seen two important events in connection with the capital structure of the company. The first was the issue of new capital by way of a rights issue to existing stockholders.

The second is the issue of a scrip bonus which is designed to bring the nominal capital of the company more nearly in line with the capital employed.

The volume of turnover was practically the same as in the previous year, but much of it returned lower margins of profit. This was largely the result of rising costs.

The Report and Accounts were adopted, and a final dividend of 15% which, together with an interim dividend of 10%, made a total of 25% for the year was declared.

economy; citizens objected to being uprooted at the behest of the union.

Eamon Park, the union's publicity director, qualified Millard's statement by saying that all decisions would be made by the local strike committee.He added that the union "would not stand by and watch the company attempt to freeze out or starve out the Hollinger miners."

Not only are many miners leaving Timmins on their own hook anyway, but some merchants and professional men are pulling out, too. Mayor Philip Fay is deeply concerned. He sees Timmins winding up as a ghost town unless the strike ends soon. Already credit has been restricted sharply and sales are almost at a standstill.

The mayor last week sent an appeal to Jules Timmins, Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines President, after whom the town is named. He replied that the union should stop insisting on the check-off as a condition of settlement of the strike, pending a vote later.

## UP AGAIN

ASCENT of Canada's cost-of-living index to a new high of 187.6 at July 1, up 3.5 points from the June 1 figure, will no doubt be seen widely as proof that Ottawa's anti-inflation measures have fallen down badly. Actually it means no such thing. The index's rise was caused mainly by increases in food costs rather than by changes in prices of home furnishings, clothing and other goods affected by the Government's credit restrictions. These, while reflecting the tax boosts in Mr. Abbott's last budget, otherwise tended to level off during the month.

In respect of the big question of the efficacy of the Government's anti-inflation measures, the indications seem to be that they are working and will certainly lessen the amount of the inflationary rise of prices, but will not necessarily halt it because of the power of inflationary pressures beyond their control, mainly international in origin.

The new jump in the cost-of-living index will strengthen labor's push for more compensatory wage increases, though some will come automatically where wage agreements contain escalator clauses. And there will be renewed pressure for direct price control. Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures show that over 12 months from June 1950 to June 1951, average weekly earnings across Canada rose by little more than 10 per cent while living costs jumped about 12 per cent.

## GROWING UP

THE NORTHERN seaport of Churchill is prepared for its biggest year in world commerce. The first of at least 20 ships arrived there last week. And before the season ends it is hoped that at least ten million bushels of western wheat will be shipped from the port to European countries.

The big terminal elevator (2,500,000-bushel capacity) is practically filled. Preparations have been made for temporary storage, if necessary, of another million bushels in boxcars. Once their contents are loaded other shipments will be pouring in from Saskatchewan.

Outgoing shipments will be at least one-third more than last year. Champions of the northern ocean route are bulging with pride because the year's incoming cargoes will also break existing records.

Manifests of some of the cargoes have already been received from London, Antwerp and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

They include glassware and textiles from Holland; 21 tons of curling stone from Scotland; 72 tractors from Britain; several thousand cases of Scotch whisky; huge supplies of telephone equipment; 20 tons of earthenware and sundry consignments of toys, china, and other articles.

## HARBOR ORE

THANKS to exercises by its engineering students, Queen's University has known for a long time there was a showing of iron under Kingston harbor. A few years ago when the Federal Government sponsored a magnetometer survey of Eastern Ontario there were indications the showing was a substantial deposit. Then, with the development of fabulous Steep Rock mine, iron began booming in the province and the university decided to do something about it.

It found that becoming a mine owner was not a simple process. In its case, in fact, particularly difficult. The Provincial Department of Mines with which it first filed said it couldn't handle the application. Under the BNA Act, jurisdiction over Kingston harbor, as with all harbors, lay with the Dominion. It couldn't even give rights outside the harbor because its boundaries had never been defined and it didn't know where "outside" was.

The applications were then forwarded to Ottawa.

## BAD CONNECTION

HON. JAMES G. GARDINER, Federal Minister of Agriculture had some harsh things to say about Saskatchewan's telephone system when he attended a nominating meeting in the Weyburn constituency.

Damning the service, he declared: "I have no hesitation in saying that the telephone service in this Province has deteriorated from the best in Canada seven years ago to the poorest in Canada today."

Businessmen of Regina chorused "amen" to the Gardiner remarks.

The delays in long-distance calls were the object of the Minister's attack. "I can drive to my farm and back from Regina in three hours," he declared. "Why should I wait three hours for a telephone call?"

Minister in charge of telephones in Saskatchewan, Hon. J. A. Darling pleaded in reply that the delays were not uniform. There was an insufficient number of circuits in different parts of the province and the lines therefore could not handle the current demand, he said.

The Government was trying to catch up as quickly as possible, Mr. Darling said.

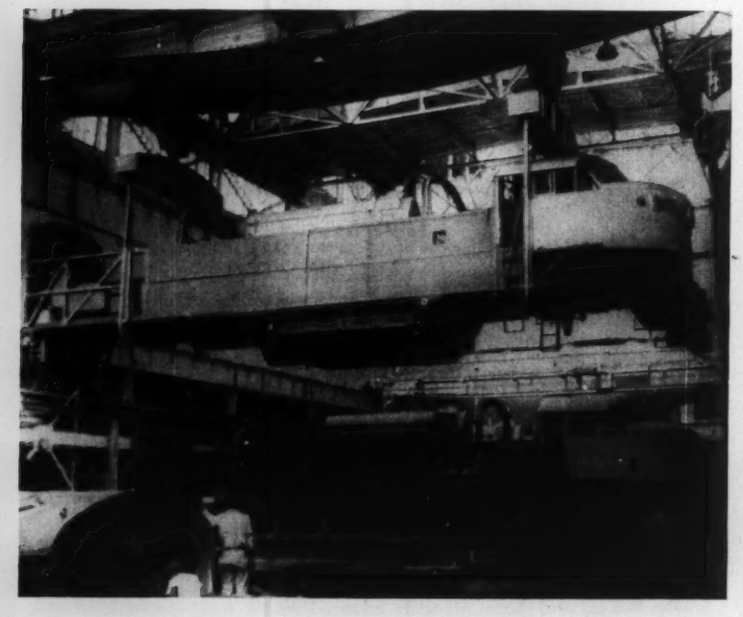
## NO MORE STEAM

FIRST DIESEL to be produced by the Canadian Locomotive Company plant at Kingston rolled off the line last week. Named the "City of Kingston," it was christened by Trade and Commerce Minister Howe.

According to President Robert H. Morse, the company is through with steam engines. From now on, "we are solely concerned with the production of diesels," he said at the christening ceremony.

It marked part of a dieselization program by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which Andrew Lyle, assistant to the Vice-president in charge of operations of the railway, says is now underway on a full scale.

The locomotive company is not yet fully changed over for all-out manufacture of diesels, but will be in about six months. By then, it will be able to turn out about 18 or 20 diesels per month.



FAMOUS LOCOMOTIVE *company shifts to diesel. Above, a crane hoists partially assembled job at Canadian Locomotive Company's Kingston, Ont., plant.*

—Vancouver Province

ELECTRIC POWER *lines were laid over mountains with a helicopter.*

## PROJECT MAN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 39

the tractors had cut through the rough fir, cedar and hemlock country were built into roads.

The headaches came pounding and often. First site chosen for the dam had to be abandoned when it developed that the foundations would be unsuitable for the gigantic structure. Working with his consulting engineers, Jack Kendrick had to find one that would be suitable.

The building of transmission lines became a major problem. They must traverse a mountain range 5,300 feet high, and Kendrick, flying over the area by helicopter and gnawing over the problem with his colleagues, decided that this very aircraft offered the solution.

Tough weather and ice formations make this a daredevil assignment for most of the year, but already test towers have been built across the range. Problems are solved and others grow as the project develops and the working force of 1,200 expands.

Creation of the townsite itself will not be the least of these, but it will be one of the most interesting.

Alcan has resolved that it is to be a beautiful city, a city offering a full life to its inhabitants. "We're starting with a blank sheet, so that we can make it the nicest small town in Canada," Kendrick said firmly.

The best town planners will design, as Arvida in Quebec was designed, a city of architectural worth, to house not only the workers but their doctors, their clergy, the hundreds of business people who will help them build their lives, druggists, bakers, butchers, clothing merchants. There will be schools and churches, banks and parks, roads and sewers and street lights. All these must be remembered by Kendrick and his associates when the abandoned site of the ancient Indian village comes alive once more.

"Yes, the scale of our project is far bigger than existing facilities can handle," admitted Kendrick. "The size of the venture still startles me, but it's a lifetime's experience to have been in on the ground floor."

# FRENCH SEE NO EARLY WAR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

all, only differences of method. Any French Government that may be formed from among the democratic parties will accept the urgency of rearmament. It will agree completely with the American policy of creating areas of strength. But, looking to the end, it will be desperately concerned that the policy of strength should appeal to the ordinary people of Europe —investors as well as machinists—as a policy of peace and economic progress.

The best we can hope for—at least in the next five or ten years—is "co-existence" with the Russians. And "co-existence," as one senior official remarked to me, "is a very delicate business." It may not even be attractive to the ordinary hard-pressed European unless it also means economic progress.

If all this seems very remote from Canadian affairs, I can only assure you that it doesn't seem so here. Again and again the French have said to me: "Canada has a great part to play." We may often differ with them in detail. But in broad outline isn't what they are saying exactly what Ottawa has been trying to say for a long time? Rearmament is essential; but it must be for a long pull. And rearmament is a basis for wise diplomacy, not a substitute for it.

So far as France is concerned, she looks to Canada not so much for material support as for intellectual and diplomatic support. France is interested in our hands and our hearts and our resources. She is even more interested in our heads.

### Search for a Government

As to the domestic political scene in France, no one can say, in all conscience, that it is encouraging. By the time you read this there may be a government. At present, six weeks after the general election, there isn't. Four responsible leaders have failed to bring about the combination of democratic parties which is essential.

The June elections, you remember, were hailed as a great victory for the democratic parties. They attained an absolute majority over the two parties — Communist and Gaullist — which openly want to overthrow the constitution. The Communists have been reduced from 180 seats to 99. But the Gaullists, calling themselves the Rally of the French People, have come in on the Right to compensate. They have 120 members: they were not in the last Assembly at all.

The result is that this Assembly may be even more unmanageable than the last. In the last there was at least room for several alternative combinations of democratic parties. This time effective democratic government demands the participation of all four main Centre groups. The politicians are left without that room for manoeuvre which is the life and joy of all French politicians.

To make it worse, a new road-block—full of political dynamite—has been set up between the democratic parties. It is the question desperately familiar, in only a slightly different form, to Canada: Catholic *vs.* lay schools. The MRP, a progressive Catholic party which lost heavily in the elections, is fighting for state aid to private Catholic schools. It dare not be too conciliatory, for fear that the Gaullists lure away its ardent Catholic supporters. The Socialists (who are not really very socialist) are upholding the lay tradition and opposing aid for Catholic schools. And they dare not be too conciliatory for fear that the Communists lure away their anti-clerical vote.

If and when compromise is reached on this question—as it must be before there can be a government — another apple of discord is waiting. It is broadly the question of economic policy, and particularly of Government action to raise wages.

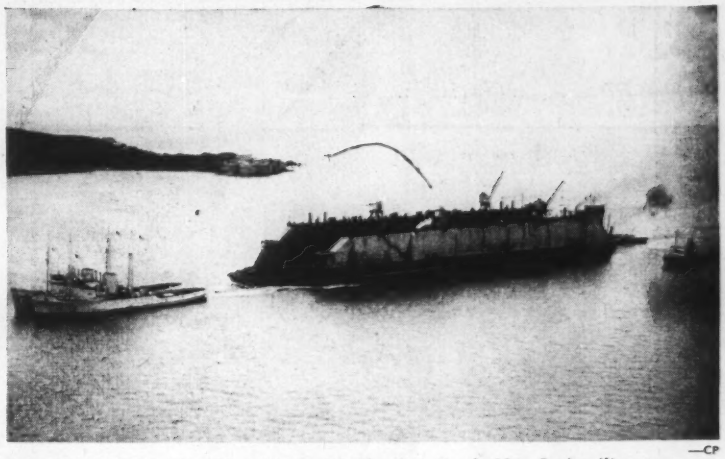
In the result political stability seems even farther away than before the election. On the other hand, political *in*stability shows no violent effects. One experienced foreign correspondent remarked to me: "I cannot remember when there was last a riot." And, for France, that is something.

I'd like to say it's a sign of greater political maturity. I'm afraid it's a sign mainly of lassitude. But after all, that is a very natural result of what this country has been through. I was last in Paris in the fall of 1944. I can appreciate how very much things have changed since then. But I also remember vividly what it was like: the French must remember it much more vividly.

To speak of lassitude is not to say that the French are idle. By all accounts they are working hard and well.

—Figaro, Paris

THE NEW ASSEMBLY: *Former Premier Queuille is shown with the "hat" presented to him by electors. The 6 almost evenly balanced groups, from l. to r.: Communist, Socialist, MRP, Radical, Independent, Gaullist.*



—CP

OCEAN-GOING DOCK: *Admiralty Floating Dock No. 5, familiar to many Canadians sailors, leaves Bermuda on a 3,000-mile voyage to Falmouth, Eng., towed by Admiralty tugs Reward and Warden. The 22,000-ton No. 5 is believed to be the largest coal-burning dry dock in the world. It is 682 feet long, 153 wide.*

## NATIONAL ROUND-UP

**Manitoba:**

### WHAT NEXT?

WINNIPEG housewives had no sooner become used to the idea they could buy horsemeat over the counter when they found another new food product on sale in retail stores—whalemeat.

Cellophane - wrapped one - pound whale steaks went on sale in the Manitoba capital early in July after they were marketed successfully at Flin Flon, Dauphin and The Pas.

W. J. Ward, MP, President of the whale and fish products company, said Winnipeg was the first Canadian city where whalemeat could be bought.

He said his company was set up at Churchill in 1948 to process belugas (small white whales, about 12 feet in length). From each whale the plant processes an average of 100 pounds of steak and 400 pounds of oil.

Nothing is wasted. The remainder of the whale is ground to sausage-meat consistency and sold as food to fur farms, he explained.

Fifteen Eskimos and Indians, employed catching the mammals during the June to September season, are paid a dollar a foot for each of their catches.

The company expects to find a big market for whale steaks which are boneless, sinewless and take only ten minutes to cook. "They have no fishy flavor," Mr. Ward claims, "if anything they taste like liver."

### A DROP IN TIME

FOR WEEKS a hot prairie sun beat down on Manitoba's farmlands, shrivelling up crops and farmers' hopes. In isolated parts of the province some grain was being plowed under.

By July 26 the drought was termed the worst in 51 years. Then, three days later, a proverbial "million-dollar rain" pelted down on the province's southern "breadbasket" to save farmers, at least temporarily, an estimated $60,000,000.

In jeopardy was about $123,000,000 worth of Manitoba's normal $275,000,000 farm production. That $123,000,000 output from grain, beef and dairy farms would probably have been cut in half if the last-minute rains hadn't come.

Provincial Department of Agriculture officials said the rain wouldn't improve the crops but would carry those left to maturity. Early sown grain was "satisfactory" following the rain but that sown late was "generally in bad shape."

### THE WINNER

RACE FANS backed their choices with $2,444,597 cash on the parimutuel line at Winnipeg's Polo Park spring meet. It set a new record for betting although total attendance of 52,902 persons during the 14-day session was well below previous paid admission marks. Bettors placed an average of $45 each on their favorites.

The provincial treasury was one of the few winners after the race meet. They took a $237,466 rake-off; a net $226,128 from the 10 per cent parimutuel tax and $11,319 amusement tax on admissions.

**Saskatchewan:**

### THE RIGHT TIMING

A SPECIAL SESSION of the Saskatchewan Legislature will be held this fall, possibly to coincide with the visit to Regina of Princess Elizabeth.

The special session will be called for the purpose of passing complementary legislation needed to implement the old age assistance plan of the Federal Government for the 65-69-year-old people.

No date for the session has been set as yet but October has been suggested. Other times mentioned are late November or early December, when harvesting will be completed and farmer members are able to attend without loss of valuable time.

A November or December session appears to rule out the possibility of an election this fall and pushes over until early next summer the prospects for a general vote.

Saskatchewan political parties generally avoid seed time and harvest and the severe winter months when roads are snow-clogged, for the holding of general elections.

"She's my favorite customer — Mary Jones' youngest. Comes in, regular as clockwork, with her mother's grocery order. And am I happy to fill it!

"Shocked us all when her dad died so suddenly. How would Mary manage with three youngsters to feed? But we needn't have worried. They eat regularly . . . and well. Jim saw to that.

"Wealthy man? My goodness, no! He just had his job, but he put every cent he could into life insurance. Guess Mary sometimes thought it was too much. She doesn't now!

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INSURANCE

# TO COVER AIR RISKS

THE INCREASING use of the airplane for commercial transportation and of privately owned planes for business and pleasure, call attention to the need of adequate insurance to cover attendant risks. While aviation insurance is still comparatively new (although there is a record of an aviation policy being written as early as 1912 through Lloyd's), standardized practices have been developed.

Most life policies, of course, permit the insured to travel by air provided they travel on scheduled airlines.

Aviation insurance is a specialized line and direct loss usually involves fairly substantial amounts. Aircraft valued at $100,000, for example, are not uncommon. There are a large number of forms of coverage available, depending upon the hazards to be insured against, but there are two basic forms. There is the aircraft-hull insurance which is written by fire-insurance companies and covers the risk of damage to the insured aircraft. Then there is the aircraft liability insurance which is written by casualty companies to cover the various liability hazards.

The aircraft-hull policy may insure against fire on the ground only, may be all risk on the ground or in the air, against all loss or damage while on the ground only, or it may apply while in flight.

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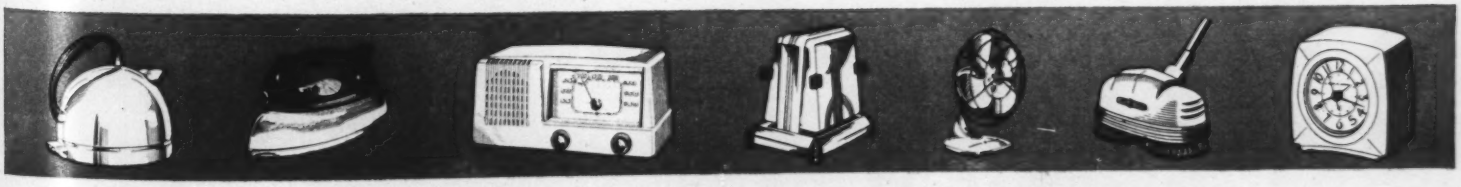

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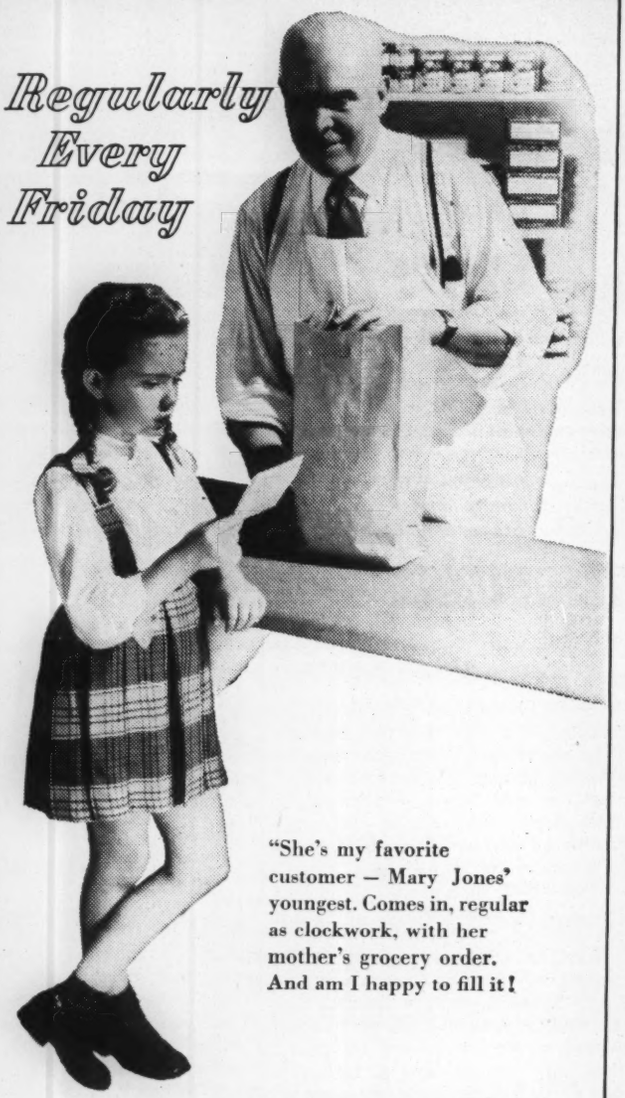


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"Wealthy man? My goodness, no! He just had his job, but he put every cent he could into life insurance. Guess Mary sometimes thought it was too much. She doesn't now!

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THE INCREASING use of the airplane for commercial transportation and of privately owned planes for business and pleasure, call attention to the need of adequate insurance to cover attendant risks. While aviation insurance is still comparatively new (although there is a record of an aviation policy being written as early as 1912 through Lloyd's), standardized practices have been developed.

Most life policies, of course, permit the insured to travel by air provided they travel on scheduled airlines.

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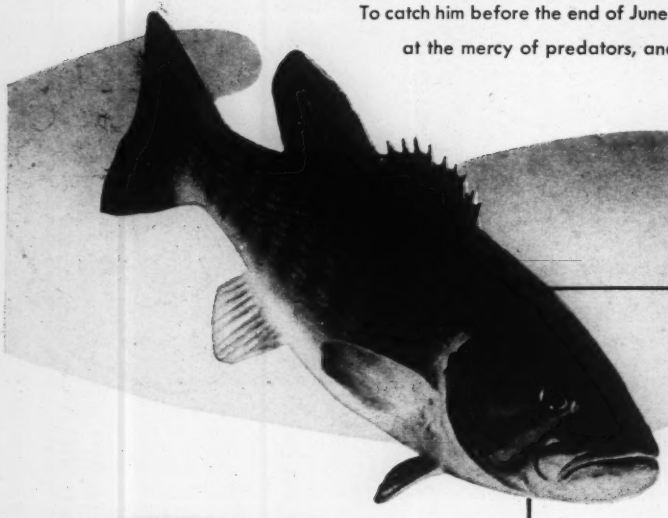
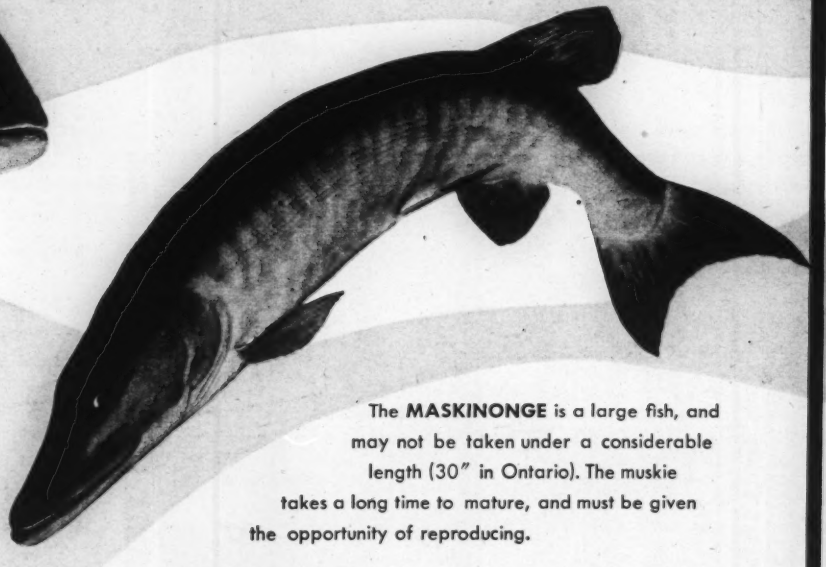
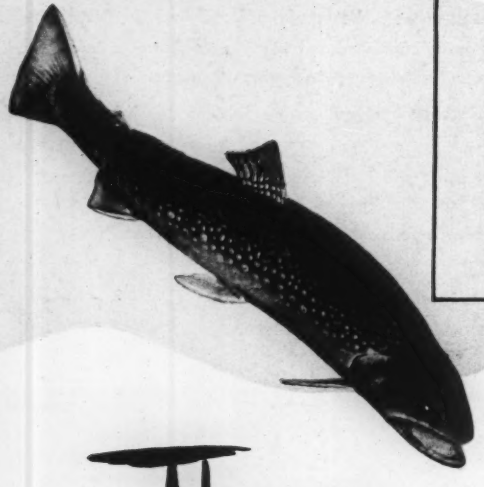
In early summer, the **BLACK BASS** guards his nest of eggs and young. To catch him before the end of June would leave the young fish at the mercy of predators, and bass fishing would suffer.



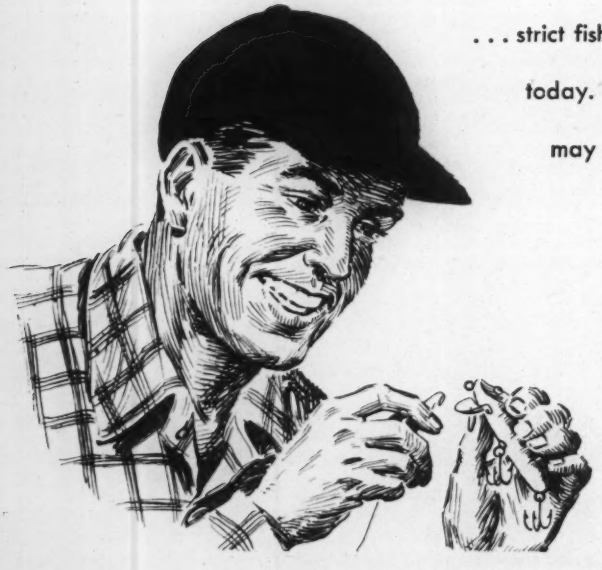


The **MASKINONGE** is a large fish, and may not be taken under a considerable length (30" in Ontario). The muskie takes a long time to mature, and must be given the opportunity of reproducing.



**SPECKLED TROUT** are usually quite small, and the minimum length for them in Ontario is seven inches. This is because they are already adult fish at that size.

# There's a good reason for...



. . . strict fishing regulations. Because tomorrow's fishing depends on conservation today. Readers desiring the complete list of Ontario game fish regulations may obtain Carling's "Conservation for Tomorrow's Holiday, 1951" by writing to: Dept. C7, The Carling Breweries Limited, 285 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ontario.

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